The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. Harris has the honour to announce the Engagement of Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent.

Last Week of the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

On THIS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1860,

The Performances will commence with the Comedy, in one act, entitled

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez - Mr W Montgomery.
King Charles II. - Mrs Burkinshaw.
Duchess De Torreneuva - Miss Sarah Thorne.

To be followed by the Comedy, in two acts, entitled

THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.

Sir Patrick O'Plenipo - Mr John Drew.
The Grand Duke - Mr F Huntly.
Prince Rodolph - Mr C Ward.
Baron Lowenceraft - Mr Holston.
Count Morinos - Mr Granby.
Isabella - Miss S Thorne.

After which an adaptation from Samuel Lover's celebrated work, in two acts, entitled

HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy (with the song of "Norah Creina") Mr John Drew.
Squire O'Grady - Mr Byng.
Dick Dawson - Mr L Munro.
Mad Nance - Mrs Stephenson.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.

Mr. Harris respectfully announces

THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

On Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th, on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scares, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland row.

EXHIBITION-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock).
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE
ASTONISHING AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
Upon Persons in the ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL STATE, by
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States).

THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), OCT. 24TH,
And Every Evening (except Saturday), on which Day there will be an Afternoon Entertainment, at Three o'clock.
Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 3s. 6d.; fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.

A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.
(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
THE REV. R. W. FORREST, OF CORK,

will (D.V.) Preach at the Special Services in the Metropolitan Hall, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. St. Thomas' Church, 7 o'clock p.m., on behalf of the Adelaide Hospital. St. Mark's Church, Tuesday Evening, 30th inst, at 8 o'clock p.m. Metropolitan Hall, Wednesday Evening, 31st, at 8 o'clock p.m. St. Thomas' Church, Thursday, 1st November, at 11-30 o'clock a.m. Metropolitan Hall, Thursday Evening, 1st Nov., at 8 o'clock, p.m.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
President—John La Touche, Esq., J.P. and D.L.
Vice-President—Colonel Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche and Co.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev. Dr. Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev. William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev. Maurice Neligan.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev. John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev. T. Butler.	William J. Stokes, Esq.
Rev. A. M. Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev. Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, jun., Esq.
Rev. Robert Stone.	David Plunkett, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	C. D. Trotter, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries—Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., and Stawell Webb, Esq.

The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influences, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.

After prayer and much consideration, the Clergymen and Gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones; and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing members. The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—

First—"That a Society be formed entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"

Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless Women, who may be willing to abandon their evil course and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing Institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."

Third—"That the Sub-Committee before named be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless Women who walk the streets at night."

The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolutions, as to have obtained a house suitable for the "Temporary Home," which is now ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two Agents—a Male and Female Missionary—who are now fulfilling the solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the third resolution.

The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent Institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be, to induce such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon, to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Temporary Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those, of whom there are many, whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, in whose case family ties and attachments have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect is open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.

A project like this must of necessity involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely, the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description—whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers—whose ears are familiar only with harmful words—whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth—but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching, and who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of Heaven.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; by the Hon Secretaries, Rev. C. Stanford, D.D., 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church; and Stawell Webb, Esq., 4, Kildare-street; and the Treasurers, Messrs. La Touche and Co., the Bank, Castle-street. Donations of books for the Library at the home, will be most thankfully received by the Secretary, W. Ronayne, Esq., 42, Upper Rutland-street.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.

One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
KNOCKCROGHERY OCTOBER FAIR.

On THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, 26th October, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages) will leave the Athlone Station at 20 minutes after Eight o'clock, and will arrive at Knockcroghery about 45 minutes after Eight o'Clock, morning.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 16th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
KNOCKCROGHERY OCTOBER FAIR.

On THURSDAY, 25TH, and FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.
The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Knockcroghery:—

	Per Waggon.
To Mullingar,	20s 0d
" Kilucan,	24s 6d
" Hill of Down,	27s 6d
" Enfield,	32s 0d
" Kilcock,	35s 0d
" Maynooth,	37s 6d
" Dublin,	45s 0d

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Knockcroghery for the conveyance of Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 19th October 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
........."Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:—
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—80s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £2 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

DEPARTURE OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.
Many friends having expressed a desire to witness the departure of these Missionaries from our shores on THURSDAY next, 25th inst., the steam vessel The Sisters has been engaged to accompany the Missionary ship Wanderer as far as Kingstown Harbour, and there to hold a Prayer Meeting, and bid a final farewell to our dear brethren. A limited number of tickets for the trip to and fro will be issued at 1s each, to be obtained of Bowes & Co., Stephen's-green; Cherry & Shields, 40, Upper Sackville-street; and at the Baptist Chapel, Lower Abbey-street, after the ordinance of Believer's Baptism on Wednesday Evening. The steamer will start from the Dock Basin, near Ringsend, at half-past 2, returning to steps near the Custom-house.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Wareroom, on the first floor.
Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—32, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
89, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 89, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing; while the Junior Pupils are under the constant care of the Principal, his wife, or a competent Assistant, during their practice.
HOURS, { Morning, 8 to 12. Afternoon, 4 to 7.
Instruction given at other times according to special arrangement.
The principal is at home on two evenings in the week from 8 to 10, to receive gentlemen who are engaged during the day.
N.B.—Any pupils entering the General Academy, previous to the 1st of December, for six months, will only be charged 10s per month, payable monthly or quarterly in advance.
Prospectuses on application.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.
A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years' experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive, Military, and Civil Examinations.
He is assisted by the best Professors in each Department, and pays especial attention to candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.
While nothing is omitted that can render his Pupils sound scholars, advertiser's constant aim is to give them the manners and habits of Gentlemen, prepared to fill with credit their several positions in society; at the same time, Religion occupies its proper place, and forms a part of each day's instruction.
Terms for Pupils under 14 years of age, 100 guineas per annum; for pupils above 14, 120 guineas.
Advertiser is at present in Dublin, where he will remain till the 20th instant.—Any commands addressed to "Clericus," care of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Grafton-street, Dublin, shall be immediately attended to.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady residing in a healthful locality, will be happy to receive into her family one or two young ladies, who would enjoy very superior educational advantages, combined with the comforts of a cheerful and happy home.—Address "Y. X. W.," Irish Times Office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. Le Bastier (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate classes for Ladies and Gentlemen limited to four pupils; schools and families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter in a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.
MONSIEUR GUIDAL, LL.D.,
139, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, DUBLIN.
88, GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this school have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE
BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE,
3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.
WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.
DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's *Private* instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEASBY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.
INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.
Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have *Private Instruction* from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL,
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.

Legal Notices.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Anne Oldham, Owner; *Ex parte* Alexander Ferrier, Alexander James Ferrier, Alexander Parker, the Rev. Alexander Matthew Pollock, and Matthew James Pollock, Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock Noon, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, the House and Garden known as the "Kingstown Mart," situated at Kingstown, in the Barony of Rathdown, and County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 17th day of November, 1830, for three lives, with covenant for renewal during the term of 61 years from the 1st day of May, 1808, subject to the yearly rent of £[illegible] sterling.
Dated this 19th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
These premises are situate No. 109, Lower George's-street, Kingstown, and have been divided into two holdings—one part (the principal) being in the occupation of Edward A. M'Entee, who holds as tenant from year to year, at a yearly rent of £100—the other portion has been sub-let by Mr. M'Entee to a person named John Martindale.
Griffith's valuation of these premises is £68 per annum—viz., £49 10s. for M'Entee's holding, and for Martindale's portion £18 10s.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or, to
Messrs. WM. NEILSON and SON, No. 104, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, Solicitors having carriage of the proceedings.

Houses and Lands.

DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES.
Messrs. BENTLEY respectfully invite the attention of the public to the very beautiful Building Sites for Detached Residences on their Lands at Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Kerrymount, on the Bray line of railway, situated about a mile and a half from Kingstown and Blackrock. The sites on Westminster-road, now nearly completed, and leading to the new railway station, about being erected, are particularly worthy of attention. The views of sea and mountain are most extensive, varied, and attractive.
Parties building on these sites will have the decided advantage of being supplied with Bricks, Stone, Lime, and Sand on the Lands at extremely moderate charges, and the rents expected are not more than one-fourth the amount charged for less eligible sites in and about Kingstown.
BENTLEY & SON, 110, Grafton-street.

Lodgings.

LODGINGS.—WANTED, for a Lady, a Drawingroom and Bedroom, with servants' Room, furnished, in the neighbourhood of Harcourt-street, Stephen's-green, Leeson or Baggot streets.—Apply, stating terms, to Frederick Leslie, House, Land and Commercial Agent, 37, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.—Apply at the Office of the Irish Times.

TO BE LET.—A Lady, having a larger House than she requires, is desirous of letting a portion of it to a good tenant; the apartments consist of drawingroom, three bedrooms, servant's room, coal-vault, and the use of kitchen; the situation is most salubrious, near the Circular-road, and not far from Mountjoy-square; terms will be found exceedingly moderate; no other lodgers; a stable and coachhouse, attached, would also be let if required.—Address "D. A.," Irish Times Office.

TO LET, Furnished, a Sittingroom and Bedroom, at 23, Upper Sackville-street.

TO TANNERS.—ON SALE, about 350 Tons of good COPPICE and TIMBER BARK.—Address to "I. C." Office of the Irish Times, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Insurances.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Insurances on almost every description of Property effected upon the most moderate terms.
Rent may be insured by special agreement.
This Office holds itself liable for loss occurring by Fire during the usual fifteen days allowed for renewing the Policy, whether the Premium be paid or not.
The Managers can confidently recommend the SUN FIRE OFFICE to the notice of the Public, and appeal to the well-known character which this Society has obtained for liberality and promptness in the discharge of claims made upon it during the 150 years it has been established.
Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in Great Britain and Ireland in 1859, £213,128.
The Agents in Dublin are—
Messrs. Carleton and Trouton, 18, Eustace-street.
Messrs. Woodlock and O'Donnell, 42, Dame-street.
Mr. John Porter, 40, Dame-street.
Mr. H. F. Hamilton, 6, Leinster-street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Bessborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Lovey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.
CORN-HILL (E.C.), AND CHARING-CROSS (S.W.), LONDON, And 37, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
All paid up and invested, thereby affording full security to parties insured.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Some recent events having directed attention to the Regulations of Insurance Companies as regards the real effect of the Days of Grace allowed for the renewal of Policies, the Directors of the Globe Insurance deem it desirable to state that, as regards the renewal of Annual Fire Policies, the condition under which their Policies do already provide that all persons desirous of continuing their Insurances are allowed fifteen days for the payment of the renewal Premium, and that during those fifteen days the Policy is of full force and virtue.
(By order of the Board)
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.
Forms of Proposal, and every information respecting Life and Fire Insurance, may be obtained on application to
ADAMS AND PATTERSON,
AGENTS AND STOCKBROKERS,
No. 37, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

Publications.

TEETH.—1860—Post free for Three Stamps.—A Treatise Explaining Messrs. GABRIEL'S important Improvement in Artificial Teeth and Flexible Coralite Gums, whereby one set will wear longer than three ordinary ones, and, being fitted without springs, wires, or metals, and without any operation, prove a valuable desideratum to all who have occasion for the dentist's services. None but pure first-class materials and workmanship employed, while the expense is even less than half the ordinary cost.
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are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Cornhill, Dublin.

PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE.
ONLY ONE APPLICATION.
INSTANTANEOUS, INDELIBLE, HARMLESS, AND SCENTLESS.
In Cases, post free, 3s 3d and 6s, direct from E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden London, E. C.
"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—*Illustrated London News*, July 19, 1851.
A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the *Lancet*, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th 1857. A copy will be forwarded for two stamps.
AGENTS WANTED.
THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the restoration and Reproduction of the Hair.—Mr. Langdale guarantees his QUINTESSENCE of CANTHARIDES most successful as a restorative, also in checking greyness, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth of whiskers, moustaches, &c. The money immediately returned if not satisfactory. Post free for 2s 6d in Stamps.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.
E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.—The most delicious preparation ever produced for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Post free from the Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden for 1s 3d in Stamps.

PROFUSION IN FRUIT—LOWEST PRICES KNOWN.
Raisins, 3d, 4d, and 4½d; Currants, 4½d; Figs, 6d; Table Raisins, 7d; Jams, 9d; Arrowroot, 8d. Large importation of Nuts, 4d and 6d per quart; Walnut and Cocoa Nuts very cheap. Spices at nearly half price. Finest Tea 3s 7½d. Pure Coffee 1s 4d. Finest Mocha 1s 10d.
THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER.
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
DUBLIN.

GENUINE
GERMAN SELTZER WATER,
Imported and Re-carbonated by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW,
DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

ECONOMY IN LIGHT.
Paraffin Lamps, of New and Beautiful Designs, from 1s 3d to 40s each.
PURE PARAFFIN, BELMONTINE, COLZA OIL, and LIQUID GAS, at lowest prices.
SAMUEL BOYD,
Drug, Oil, and Colour Merchant,
46, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.,
102, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Forrest's),
The oldest China, Glass, Lamp, and Oil Merchants in Dublin, where there is the largest and newest stock to select from, at the lowest prices of the day.
As many have been disappointed by other houses claiming a connection with the above firm, please note the address—
102, GRAFTON-STREET.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

5,000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL,
ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE,
25, EDEN-QUAY,
Beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they are prepared to supply them with the above Oil, which they warrant of the finest quality, in quantities of one gallon and upwards.
Their direct importation, from the Continental Markets enable them to offer it at 4s 1d per gallon, and persons taking 5 gallons, or upwards, will be allowed a reduction of one penny per gallon.
Country orders punctually attended to, on receipt of P. O. order in favour of J. & F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Oil Cans supplied at cost price.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.,
WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
Agents for Price's Patent Candles,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL,
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland.
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRENCH COLZA OIL,
4s 6d PER GALLON.

Liquid Gas or Belmontine Oil,	4s 6d	per Gallon.
Paraffin Oil,	3s 2d	do.
Lamp Oil,	4s 6d	do.

Reduction made in the above prices, if taken in quantities.
Lamp Wick and Glasses, suitable for the Moderateur and Paraffin Lamp, Imported and Sold by
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
Family Druggist,
146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN,
Within one door of North Great George's-street, opposite Marlborough-street.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL,
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

Wants.

REQUIRED, by an English Lady, of considerable experience, a Situation, as GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises—English thoroughly, Music, and Drawing; unexceptionable reference given.—Address, with full particulars, until 1st November, "E. J. T.," Rev. H. O'Brien, Killigar Parsonage, Belturbet, county Cavan.

A YOUNG LADY, with some experience in teaching, desires to obtain a tuition in Dublin; north side preferable; her course of instruction is—English in all its branches, French, Music, and Drawing. Terms moderate.—Please address "A. B. C.," Irish Times Office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, engaged in the neighbourhood of Rathgar three days each week, desires additional tuitions; her course of instruction comprises English, French, Italian, German, and Pianoforte.—Address "M. A., Visiting Governess," Irish Times Office.

A LADY, experienced in TUITION, wishes for an engagement as Visiting Governess. Branches taught—English, French and Music. Terms moderate, and references respectable.—Address "T. C., Tuition" Irish Times Office.

A SENIOR SOPHISTER of T.C.D. wishes to take one or two young Pupils, in English or Classics, for an hour or two daily. Terms moderate.—Address "W. C. H.," 10, Dawson-street.

THE Situation of SCHOOLMASTER, or SCRIPTURE-READER is wanted, by a respectable, middle-age unmarried Man, who can be well recommended by a clergyman of the Established Church.—Apply Rev. R. J. Jeffers, Cappawhite, Tipperary.

A RESPECTABLE Person, who has had a great deal of experience in the receiving and delivery of goods; also the carrying trade and the employment and charge of labourers, is anxious to obtain a situation. Salary not so much an object as employment.—Address "S. T.," Irish Times Office.

LAND AGENCY OR RECEIVERSHIP.—A Gentleman, of high respectability, as well as of considerable experience in the management and collection of Rents, arising from both House and Landed Property, is desirous to procure one or two additional AGENCIES, either as PRIVATE AGENT, or as RECEIVER under the COURTS; he can procure the first recommendations, as well as give real security to any amount, for the faithful, zealous, and efficient discharge of such duties; and also if required, make advances on the attainment of such agencies.—Communications directed to "A. B.," care of Mr. P. Seyne, Law and General Agent, 3, Chancery-place, Four Courts, Dublin, will be promptly attended to.
October 22nd, 1860.

WANT SITUATIONS.

LADY'S MAID, or would wait on grown-up young Ladies, a respectable Young Woman, who understands dressmaking, and the getting-up of fine things; has lived in [illegible] for the last three years, with a lady of [illegible] England.—Please to address [illegible]

A YOUNG PERSON, who thoroughly understands dressmaking and needlework, in all its varieties, is desirous of procuring permanent employment as needlewoman in a gentleman's family in town or country; she has not been in a situation before, but can be strongly recommended by ladies for whom she has worked.—Address "A. B.," Post-office, Malahide, county Dublin.

AS CARETAKER, a respectable Protestant Widow, of active habits, wants a Situation; would take charge of offices or of a house, or would act as HOUSEKEEPER; she would make herself generally useful in any capacity she may be fit; can be highly recommended by most respectable gentlemen, whom she has been under in her last situation.—Please address Irish Times Office.

AS ATTENDANT on an elderly lady or young ladies, or two grown children, or would act as UPPER HOUSEMAID, a steady, active Woman; can make up fine things; would make herself generally useful if required; is a Protestant; is a neat needle-worker, and can cut out; has no objection to town or country.—Any letters addressed to "L. B." 38, Stephen's-green, or Irish Times Office, shall be attended to.

HOUSEMAID, a Person who perfectly understands her business; can wash and make up finery; works well at her needle. Advertiser is a respectable person, and has been accustomed to attend on ladies; she has lived three years in England; would attend a parlour in the absence of a man; and can be highly recommended.—Please address "C. K.," 21, Clare-street, or Irish Times Office.

A STEADY, active Young Woman wants a Situation as HOUSEMAID or PARLOURMAID in a gentleman's family; advertiser has excellent discharges; is a good plain needlewoman, and is considered a useful servant.—Address "E. S.," 36, Westmoreland-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT in a small, respectable family, a steady, active Young Girl; can be highly recommended by her employer, who is in town at present.—Please address "M. A. W.," 15, Merrion-row, or Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSEMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly; can wash and make up in the neatest manner; would be found obliging; no objection to the country; can be recommended by the lady she has last lived with.—Address "E. A.," 18, Stephen's-green, or Irish Times Office.

AS COOK, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; soups, made dishes, pastries, jellies, pickling, and preserving, and the making of bread; has good references, and will be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to town or country.—Please to direct "M. E.," 19, Merrion-row, or Irish Times Office.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, an active, respectable Woman who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; soups, jellies, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges from families of the highest respectability; will be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "J. M. C.," 60, Grafton-street, or 6, Upper Sackville-street.

DISENGAGED, and wishes to obtain a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK; has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its branches; will be found trustworthy and obliging; the advertiser would have no objection to a small washing; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Any commands addressed "M. F.," 60, Grafton-street, or 30, Upper Sackville-street, will be immediately attended to.

COOK (Good), an active Person, who understands her business; soups, pastries, made dishes, and making of bread, would do a little washing if required, or would take charge of a small dairy; will be found obliging; character in town.—Address "S. H. Y.," 30, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office, for a few days.

GOOD COOK, an active, experienced Woman, who understands her business in its various branches, soups, pastry, jellies, and made-up dishes, which her testimonials from highly-respectable families in town and country certify; would prefer a situation in a small establishment; has no incumbrance; no objection to town or country.—Address "D. M. C.," 3, South King-street, Stephen's-green, or 15, Merrion-row.

A LADY in town is most anxious to procure a Situation for a respectable, cleanly Young Woman, as GOOD COOK; she understands soups, jellies, &c., has lived with most respectable families in town and country; her character will bear the strictest investigation, from her late mistress in town, and will in every respect be highly recommended for trustworthiness, sobriety, and good abilities; has no objection to the country; can superintend a small dairy if required.—Address "A. B.," 47, Grafton-street.

PLAIN COOK, a steady, active Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business in every respect; would have no objection to a little washing if required; has long and satisfactory discharges from families of distinction, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "D. C.," No. 2, Stephen's-green, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, an active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and will be highly recommended by respectable families in town, with whom she has lived.—Address "D. H.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 55, Grafton-street.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, a settled Woman, with good and long discharges; can be well recommended; mistress in town.—Address "M. F.," 57, Grafton-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business; can wash, if required; will be found most obliging and cleanly in her habits; can be well recommended.—Address "M. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 19, Henry-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable woman, who understands her business perfectly, and can be well recommended, and is a good hand at making up linen; no objection to town or country.—Address "A. M.," 18, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

WANTS a Situation, as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a good laundress; has satisfactory discharges; and can be well recommended by her mistress, who is in town.—Address "F. F.," 6, Upper Sackville-street, or Irish Times Office.

WANTS a Situation, as PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, willing to make herself useful and obliging; a respectable, quiet family more an object than wages; has no incumbrance whatever, and can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "M. D.," Irish Times Office, or 14, Grafton-street.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Person, who understands her business; can wash and make up if required; has no objection to town or country; can be well recommended by her late mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "H. C.," 98, Great Britain-street, or 3, South King-street.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; is a good laundress; can milk and care a small dairy, if required; will be found most willing and obliging; advertiser is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Please address "H. G.," 41, Westmoreland-street, or 28, Upper Sackville-street, for the week.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, or HOUSE and PARLOURMAID; a Young Woman, just this day disengaged, will be highly recommended by her mistress, who is in town at present; will be found willing and obliging to any lady wanting her service.—Address to "S. K.," 9, Dame-street, or 36, Henry-street, for a few days.

A YOUNG WOMAN wants a Situation as THOROUGH SERVANT; would make herself generally useful and obliging, or would take the charge of children; is from the country.—Please address "C. C.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 19, Merrion-row.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, just disengaged, wishes for a Situation as THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "A. M.," 55, Grafton-street, or 1, Lower Baggot-street.

AS COFFEE-ROOM or DRAWINGROOM WAITER, in a respectable Hotel, a Young Man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer; he perfectly understands his business; no objection to town or country.—Address "K. M.," 24, Great Britain-street, for one week.

AS INDOOR SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady Man, of regular habits; understands his business in every respect; the care of lamps, &c.; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country; will be highly recommended.—Address "O. P.," 4, Merrion-row, or at the Irish Times Office.

GENERAL IN-DOOR SERVANT, in a respectable family, a Young Man, who understands his business perfectly; the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; can be highly recommended by his last master; no objection to town or country. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address "J. M.," 67, Grafton-street, or 34, Lower Sackville-street.

AS GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its various branches; will be highly recommended for strict honesty, sobriety, and attention; the advertiser would wish to make himself generally useful.—Any commands addressed to "P. F.," at 60, Grafton-street, or at 33, Upper Sackville-street, will be punctually attended to.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to obtain a Situation as GROOM or GENERAL SERVANT; is a good, steady, driver and can attend table if required, and will take care of a small garden; has no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by his last master, J. H.—Address 6, Dame-street, or Irish Times Office.

AS CARETAKER, MESSENGER, or LIGHT PORTER, a steady, respectable Man, who would make himself useful; he understands the tobacco trade; salary not so much an object as permanent employment; can give the most satisfactory references.—Address JOHN HOLLYWOOD, 20, Upper Kevin-street.

Wanted.

WANTED, an English or Swiss Protestant NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take entire charge of three children—the eldest seven years old; she must teach English and French thoroughly, and be a good needlewoman.—Apply at 5, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown.

APPRENTICE WANTED to the Millinery and Dressmaking.—Apply to Mrs. C. MATHERS, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, a PROTESTANT GIRL under 15, who can be well recommended, as Children's Maid.—Address "H. W.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED.—A MASTER for a CHURCH EDUCATION SCHOOL; he must be able to sing; salary £25 per annum; pupils' fees about £5 per annum; a good house and fuel.—Apply to Rev. GEORGE STANLEY MONCK, Coolfin, Portlaw.

WANTED, A PORTER, for TRINITY COLLEGE.—Candidates must be of the Established Church; not to exceed 30 years of age.—Applications to be made in their own handwriting, addressed to Mr. Hingston, Chief Steward, from whom all particulars may be learned.
N.B.—No testimonials to be received after 25th inst.

WANTED, a careful VANMAN, who understands the care of horses, and is acquainted with the town and suburbs.—Apply, at 10 o'clock morning, at 121, Upper Dorset-street.

WANTED—GARDENER AND BUTLER, either of them married, the wife to take the situation of laundress in a first-class family in the country. Thorough Servants (Protestants) who can cook, wash, and milk, for the country also.—Apply to FREDERICK LESLIE, House, Land, and Agency Office, 37, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.

TO CORN PORTERS.—WANTED, a few Men, of good character, who have worked at Corn Stores. The wages given in [illegible]

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
are now prepared with all the leading Styles of Garments, suited to present Season.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from
PARIS AND LONDON,
and the arrival of her New Goods,
DUBLIN,
102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING,
SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce his return from
PARIS AND LYONS,
With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 102, GRAFTON-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

Auctions.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1860.
BALLYDONOUGH HOUSE,
GLEN OF THE DOWNS,
CO. WICKLOW.
AGRICULTURAL SALE.
PHILIP R. PATMAN respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions to
SELL BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER, 1860,
At BALLYDONOUGH HOUSE,
Glen of the Downs (3 miles beyond Bray),
The entire of the Outdoor Effects, Stock, &c. comprising chiefly
An excellent outside jaunting car, with cushions, lamps, and plated mounted harness complete; a strong farm horse, draws in cart or jaunting car harness; a useful pony, with pony cart and harness; 1 fat pig; a large brood sow; a superior market and farm spring cart, with sides, crib and set of harness; a nearly new iron plough and harrow; turnip and hay cutters; 25 stacks of prime barley; 30 stacks of prime oats; garden and farm implements; dairy utensils; 7 large feeding tubs, with covers; grinding stone; melon frame shower bath; oat bin; metal boiler and metal stove; 12 cow chains; carriage and car rests; horse buckets; green-house plants, and painted flower stands; some choice fowl; 2 heaps of farm yard manure; deal tables; portable wardrobes, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp.
Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
PHILIP R. PATMAN, Auctioneer,
House and Land Agent, and Valuater,
23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Tuesday Evening.

The quotations of the English Funds to-day showed a tendency to improvement, which was checked, however, towards the close; the final rates being precisely similar to those of yesterday. In our local market, operations were much restricted, the only quotation effected being that in New Three per Cents., which passed hands at yesterday's prices, for present delivery; notwithstanding the limited character of the dealings, much steadiness was apparent; advanced prices being required for further transactions. The Share market was characterised throughout by a similar lethargy, and but few alterations of value are recorded.

Operations in Banking Securities were limited to Hibernians, which are marked at last price, the quotation being merely nominal. Bank of Ireland Stock was again inquired for, and Nationals were offered at the highest price of yesterday (£64). The last rate (£27) was ineffectually offered for Royals.

In Steam—The recovery in Atlantics referred to in our last report was not sustained to-day; although yesterday's highest price (£4½) was realised at the opening, a fall of one-quarter subsequently took place, and at the reduction more shares were still procurable. City of Dublin Shares of 1836 were firm, at an improvement of one-quarter. Dundalks (limited) were nominally £10 to £10 3s 9d.

In Mines—Connorrees were unchanged in value today, there being still buyers at 30s, while even at the highest rate (30s 6d) steadiness was observable. General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland were both negociated at their former values, respectively, and appeared firm. Wicklow Coppers were on sale.

Miscellaneous Shares were not dealt in to-day; Alliance and Consumers' Gas remained as previously reported, and Patriotic Insurance were required at yesterday's price (£6).

The Railway market was extremely languid, and a declining tendency was noticeable throughout. The only transaction recorded in the original shares is that in Dublin and Wexfords, which realised yesterday's reduced prices, and were still required. For Cork and Bandons, the former rate (£14½) would have been given, sellers requiring an advance of one-eighth. There were again buyers of Dublin and Belfast Junctions, and sellers of Dublin and Droghedas (£75) at former prices in each case. Great Southern Stock continues to manifest signs of weakness, there being sellers at last price (£112½), and buyers at 2s 6d under. Midland Great Western £50 shares were on sale at £52. Nominal quotations were:—Cork and Passages, £10 to £10½; and Midlands (£25), £23½ to £26. In Preference there is still a comparative absence of business, operations being restricted to Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A) which were fractionally lower; and to Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which also experienced a slight decline, and closed with buyers at £99¾, sellers at £99⅞.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 23.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅛ ¼
BANKS.	
Hibernian	37
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited.	4¼ ½
City of Dublin	
Ditto Issue of 1836	52¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	30s6d
General Mining Company (Limited)	4¼
Mining Company of Ireland,	13¼
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	4¾ 5
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞	—	91⅛ ⅞	—	—	92
Ditto for Account	91⅞	—	91½ ¼	—	—	
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅛ ¼	91⅛ ¼	91⅛ ¼	91⅛ ¼	91⅛ ¼	91⅛ ¼
Ditto for Account	91½	—	91⅛ ¼	91⅛ ¼	91⅛	91¼
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 23.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91¾ ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞
New Threes	91¾ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 93
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91¾ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞
New Threes,	91¾ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53½; Caledonians, 91¼ ½. Great Northern, 114⅞; Great Western, 73½; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; Great Southern and Western, 113½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 119⅞ 119¾; London and North Western, 100⅞ ½ 1; Leeds Northern, 58½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 103⅞ ⅞; South Eastern, 86; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½ ⅞; York and North Midland, 80½; London and South Western, 95½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, —; Grand Trunks, —; North British, 62½ ¼; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56½; Bank Stock, 221; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been steady at 92⅞ to 93 all morning, with little or nothing doing. Shares have only a limited business, and prices all steady at about last night's prices. South Eastern the weakest in market. Great Westerns freely offered 7¼. Canadian shares weaker than last night's closing rates. French dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

English Funds this morning opened without alteration, and a subsequent advance of ⅛ was maintained. The business of the day was generally unimportant. In the discount market to-day, there has been a fair aggregate demand in the Stock Exchange. Loans for short periods were freely offered at from 2 to 2½ per cent. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day. The Railway market was flat in the morning, and in several cases a decline took place, but later in the day there was a recovery and there was steadiness at the close.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

Although the Paris bourse has been firmer, the weather finer, and the demand for money slacker, and no more gold has been taken for the Continent, the funds to-day were dull at the reduction which took place on Saturday afternoon. The Share markets are likewise quiet, the day's business being unimportant, and leading to very little change in prices. In the Discount market money was rather more offered and more disposition was shown to take good bills at a fractional reduction from the Bank minimum, although the general appearance of the market is still unsettled.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Ambergs, 8½; Caledonians, 91½ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 53¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 114½ 15½; Great Northern A, 116 17; Great Western, 73½; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞ ⅞; Grand Trunk, ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½; London and North Western, 100⅞ 1; London and South Western, 95⅞; Leeds Northern, 57⅞ 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47⅞; Midland Stock, 103½ ¼; North British, 62½; South Eastern, 85½ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½; York and North Midland, 88½. Consols closed dull at 92⅞; tender buyers. Shares been inactive, but weak in tone, and close dull at the above rates. Canadians very flat. French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are unaltered in prices, and there is no renewal of business. The Share markets are likewise quiet; and, upon the whole, not so firm, though there is but little variation in price.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been firmer. Rentes closed at 68.95, or 20 centimes higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The demand for money at the Bank of England has somewhat diminished, and out-of-doors, also, the inquiry is not so active as it was during the past week; but the rates of accommodation are unsettled. Respecting the latter, the recent decision of the Court of Directors against advancing the minimum has given rise to considerable discussion, it being contended in some quarters that the course of events necessitated an augmentation of the terms of discount, for the purpose of preventing the stock held by the Bank from further considerable diminution. The drain of gold, too, has not ceased, and it is believed that the latter has been partly produced by purchases at a premium, on account of the Bank of France, which is, also, in an unsatisfactory position as regards bullion. The receipts of gold from Australia, moreover, are falling off, and, with respect to the supply from America, it must be recollected that an insufficient harvest has obliged large quantities of corn, as well as cotton, to be obtained from the United States, and that it is doubtful whether our exports can be maintained at the existing high magnitude. In the Stock Exchange the supply of money is ample, and short loans are obtainable from 1½ to 2½ per cent. The quotation for silver is 61⅞d. Regarding the manufacturing markets, the movement in cotton last week in Liverpool produced no effect at Manchester. Buyers of yarns and goods were cautious, and little was done, but producers have been deeply engaged, and were therefore firm in their prices. The non-raising of the Bank rate of interest had likewise no practical influence on buying, but the Bombay mail has now arrived and may cause a change. According, however, to the advices brought, the market for imports at Bombay still continues in an unsatisfactory state, though a rather more active business has been done there in piece goods and yarns, owing to a reduction in prices. In Leicester, the hosiery trade is in a satisfactory condition, but in Nottingham the lace business is still dull. At Bradford, worsted yarns are in less active request than they have lately been, the demand for Russia being nearly closed for the season. Our linen trade, also, has very little changed for the better; neither the home nor foreign demand having as yet materially improved, and stocks have been accumulating, but not, however, to any material extent.

Wool—There is a moderate business doing in the London market in almost all kinds of English wool, at full prices. Foreign and Colonial qualities are a dull inquiry; nevertheless, importers are firm. In Bradford there have been but few transactions for the past week, and in some instances slightly lower rates have been accepted. The stocks of wool held by the staplers are, for the time of the year, of fair extent. In Liverpool there is a fair demand for some Scotch wools, and as for good foreign there is also a ready sale.

Flax—An increased supply of fibre at the principal markets, and buying on a liberal scale. Prices, hand-scutched, 6s 9d to 8s 3d; milled, 7s 9d to 14s.

Cotton—The Liverpool market has been very active; the sales were large in the past week, and in the early part of it an advance was obtained, and this was firmly maintained during the remainder of the week. Owing to advices of the effect of storm on the growing crops in America, great excitement prevailed, and all description were dealt in. No less than 44,800 bales changed hands on Tuesday last.

Hemp and Jute—Russian hemp advanced 10s per cwt. in the past week; in jute there was no alteration.

Skins—At the public sales of colonial and foreign sheep skins in London a good demand has prevailed, and a large proportion found buyers. Considering the quantity offered prices were well maintained, although buyers obtained the advantage in occasional instances.

Hides—The supply of raw hides at Leadenhall market has been heavy, and prices rather against the seller, but general quotations were not altered.

Metals are unaltered in value, and the market is quiet.

Tallow—The excitement in the London tallow market has subsided, but the stock being wholly in the hands of large speculators, prices are upheld. The market was steady to-day at 59s 9d, spot and year, and buyers thereat for spring.

The following remarks respecting tallow are from the circular of Messrs. Barry, Mollett, and Co.:—

"It is certain that the stock of tallow in London at the end of this year will be very large. High prices will always bring large supplies. We shall probably attract to our market tallow from all the outports of England and Scotland, and from the Continent at a cost of not less than 60s per cwt. We know that at Liverpool, Leith, Havre, and other places, the quantities directed there are mostly secured, in part to cover oversold contracts above mentioned, and in part by the principal holders of those contracts. If all these quantities are brought to our market—it will be at great cost, but it is possible—then, doubtless, tallow will be plentiful in London, but at the expense of an unprecedented deficiency in every other port. Moreover, it will come into strong hands, and we cannot expect that it will be resold at less than cost price—that is, 60s or thereabouts. From Odessa, South America, and Australia, the imports will be unusually small, in spite of our high prices. The home supply (of more importance than all the rest together) is also this year well known to be very far below its average. Of course the trade will turn eagerly to substitutes, but these also are very deficient, and, considering their relative value, rather dearer than tallow. They are also in great part in the hands of those who have an interest in withholding them from the market, to support the price of tallow. At present cocoa-nut oil, with a stock of only about 2,000 tons (against an average of 6,000), is worth 51s and 53s, and palm oil, with an equally small stock, is 47s per cwt. Tallow, therefore, at present can hardly be called dear (on its own merits, we mean, apart from speculation), and we must look for prices much higher even than this before the new supplies of 1861 can arrive from St. Petersburg, and we have very reliable information respecting the probable quantity of next year's supply; meantime we all know that the prices now current at St. Petersburg will not admit of sending tallow hither much under a cost of 60s per cwt. (and without some extraordinary change of circumstances there can be no fall in this price). If, therefore, as our information shows, their supply will not exceed 90,000 casks we must not look for prices here to be lower next year than now. Many circumstances conduce to this. The cost of tallow to importers will be heavier than usual. The price of all available substitutes will be higher than usual, while increased population and increased intelligence continue to necessitate increased consumption of tallow and its substitutes. These are all legitimate causes for a rise in price; they may be assisted, as they have been this year, by fictitious sales for forward delivery, which encourage monopoly, and give to anybody who has money enough the power of naming his own price when the time for delivery or settlement arrives.

Produce—Our sugar market has been firm, with little business, however, doing, holders being unwilling to give way; and the London market was the turn higher for this article, at the close of the week, a good demand having sprung up. In the same market an extension of business took place during the week in several other descriptions of produce likewise, and quotations were, almost without exception, maintained, and in some instances they advanced. In coffee little was passing on the spot, orders being withheld until the fresh arrivals, of which there have been several, were placed on offer. The China advices imparted a firmer tendency to the tea market, and extensive public sales passed off with animation at full prices. A considerable business was done in rice, both on the spot and to arrive, at a partial advance of 3d to 6d per cwt., and saltpetre also became 6d to 1s per cwt. higher, with rather extensive purchases. For cassia lignea stiffer prices were paid, but in spices generally the dealings were trifling. New Valentia raisins realised 1s to 2s per cwt. more than in the previous week; but currants, owing to heavy arrivals, were barely so firm. The indigo sales concluded without further change, having manifested an absence of demand from the home trade throughout. Other dyes were also in very limited inquiry. Oilseeds were in request. Linseed oil became 6d lower, but rape about as much dearer; common olive also improved in value. Palm and coconaut maintained the recent advance, and considerable sales of the latter were effected for future delivery.

In Mincing-lane, on yesterday, a considerable demand prevailed for rice, resulting in an extensive business, and rather higher prices. For most of the other leading products likewise there was a good inquiry, and altogether the markets had a firm appearance. The telegrams received respecting this day's market represent sugar as having somewhat improved, coffee quiet, a little more doing in tea, and both rice and saltpetre to be firm. The following is yesterday's report of business in Mincing-lane:—

Sugar—Floating cargoes continued in some request.

Coffee—Little doing, attention being directed to the fresh supplies announced for sale on Thursday and Friday.

Tea firm, with a fair amount doing.

Rice—The sales reached 60,000 bags, partly at 3d. advance. Madras 11s 3d to 12s; Rangoons, 10s 3d to 11s per cwt.

Linseed oil remains at 30s 6d.

Provisions—Butter, cools, 104d to 13d. In London, Irish advanced 2s per cwt. in the past week, and a fair amount of business was done. Bacon, in the same market, maintained late quotations.

Eggs—Wholesale, 8s 5d; retail, 9s 2d to 9s 4d per 124.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s 6d to 5s 4d; Kemps, 6s to 6s 6d.

Coals—Household, 19s 6d to 21s 6d; furnace, 16s to 16s 6d.

Cattle—Markets still tending downwards. At London yesterday the supplies of stock were moderately good, but trade was heavy, and sheep declined ½d per lb; in other descriptions no change. In Liverpool, the supply of cattle was the largest ever shown there, and the number of sheep at market was also considerable. The demand was, accordingly, very dull for cattle, at much lower prices, particularly for middling stock. There was, however, a fair demand for good sheep at full prices, but middling were very dull, and prices much lower. The supply consisted of 3,580 beasts and 8,751 sheep, and at London there were, on the same day, including foreign, 6,800 beasts, 34,200 sheep, 490 calves, and 300 pigs.

Grain, &c.—The continuance of unfavourable weather during the past week prevented the advance in prices being checked by the large arrivals of wheat off the coast, which for a day or two produced some heaviness in the London markets, and unsatisfactory reports regarding the spread of the potato disease in both England and Ireland caused a further rise in Indian corn in London to the extent of 1s to 1s 6d for the week. Barley, oats, and beans also brought more money, and old wheat likewise brought an advance in most of the English markets from 1s to 2s per quarter over the previous week's rates; but new wheat, from being mostly out of condition, was 1s per quarter lower in most places. At Mark-lane on yesterday there was a fair inquiry for wheat, and barley and Indian corn were each 1s dearer; and in Liverpool to-day wheat again slightly advanced, there having been a large attendance of country buyers, and the demand being active. Indian corn was also strong, and further improved in value. In Newcastle, however, no change occurred. The firm condition of the London market caused importers of foreign grain here to be also firm, and on yesterday Indian corn could not be obtained at Friday's rates, and at the Corn Exchange to-day, 1s rise on this article was established, with a fair demand at the advance. Oats were also dearer, as were likewise good samples of wheat, but a great portion of the new was hardly fit for the miller. Sales of foreign were on a fair scale, at about 34s 6d for Berdianski, 33s for Taganrog Ghirka, and 35s for Polish Odessa. Oats brought, for black, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; white, 14s 6d to 15s; and the supply was pretty good; barley was in favour of sellers. Indian corn sold from 38s to 39s for Ibraila, 42s 6d was paid for white French, and up to 46s for white American.

The only foreign arrival at our port for the four days ended on yesterday evening was a cargo of Odessa wheat, reported on yesterday, containing 1,350 qrs.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a small supply of home-grown wheat at market to-day. The best samples of wheat were 6d to 1s, oats 3d and barley 6d, per barrel dearer than on Friday. There was a good demand for Innian corn, at an advance of 1s per quarter.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	32 0 to 34 6	Oatmeal	15 6 to 17s
Red do. ...	27 0 to 33 0	Rapeseed	30 0 to 33s
Oats ...	12 6 to 15 0	Bakers' flour	20 0 to 23s
Bere ...	13 0 to 15 0	Indian corn	37 0 to 40 0s
Barley ...	16 0 to 20 0	per 480lbs	

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT 23.—Sugar, tone of market somewhat improved. Coffee quiet. Tea, more inquiry but not much doing. Rice firm. Salpetre quiet but firm. Tallow, market steady at 59s 9d spot and year, and buyers thereat for spring.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 23.—Large attendance of country buyeas at this mornings market. Wheat in good demand at an advance of 1d to 2d per cental over Friday's rates. Flour firmly held, and fully as dear. Oats steady. Oatmeal in rather better demand. Indian corn strong at an improvement of per quarter.—(Morton, Brother's, and Maddocks Report).

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar market quiet. Rice in good demand, full rates paid. Saltpetre dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCT 23.—Sales probably about 8,000 bales. No change. Imports 3,433; previously 3,850.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 24.—Sales 8,000 bales, including 200 on speclation; market steady.

HULL CORN MARKET.—Fair attendance wheat steady at full prices. Other articles unaltered.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, OCT. 23.—Trade quiet for new wheat. English and foreign at Saturday's rates. Sales not brisk, old rather dearer. Flour steady. Oats, beans, and peas, move off at full prices. Weather fine.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 23.—White wheat, 27s to 33s 6d; red wheat, 24s to 32s; oats 11s 10 to 15s; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 23.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 110s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s; 3,000 in market.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The rough weather of the past week has been very unfavourable to all field work. It has been too wet to continue ploughing, and what with the foul state of the land, the unavoidable lateness of sowing, and the difficulty of getting good seed-wheat this season, the commencement of the new cereal year is anything but promising. There are, moreover, localities, in several parts of the United Kingdom, where a portion of the white crops is not yet gathered, and beans have only been half got in; while the bulk can certainly be of no service till next March, being soft and imperfectly ripened. All dry corn has therefore rather improved in value, and the demand for foreign wheat has continued on an extensive scale; the new English, though improved in condition in some places, being only fit to work off in small quantities with old. Even then its bad quality has been detected in the lower descriptions of flour, which have consequently been less saleable, and are declining in value. Good wheat has, notwithstanding, been rising moderately throughout the country upon the extraordinary consumptive demand. A very similar state of things has obtained on the Continent, there being scarcely a large shipping port in Europe which does not note some slight advance. The general complaint is that supplies hitherto have all been less than expected. This is the case in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Russia, including Odessa, and the Danubian Principalities; while at New York wheat, notwithstanding the immense deliveries in the West, is 2c. to 3c. per bush. dearer—say 8d to 1s per quarter. The arrivals off the coast since the 10th instant were 103 cargoes, of which 70 cargoes were wheat, 23 maize, and 4 barley; of these, 22 were previously sold. The business reported was as follows, viz, 17 cargoes wheat, Marianopoli at 58s 6d and 59s, Berdianski 58s 6d, Taganrog Ghirka 1 at 55s and 2 at 56s, Odessa Ghirka 54s and 55s, Sandomirka 60s, Polish Odessa 56s, Galatz 52s, Saidi 44s and 46s, Behara 43s, hard Taganrog 51s and 54s 9d, also a fine cargo of Larizza at 60s, and 7,000 quarters Taganrog Ghirka, now shipping, at 55s 9d; 11 cargoes of maize at 34s to 37s 6d; 3 of barley at 28s 6d to 30s, and some for shipment in October or November at 28s 3d; 1 cargo rye at 32s 9d; 1 of Behara beans at 33s, and 2 of Barbary beans at 33s. The sales noted last week were 75,592 quarters wheat at 61s 1d, against 128,613 quarters in 1859. The London averages were 63s 9d on 1,949 quarters. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending October 19, in wheat and flour, were equal to 152,040 quarters wheat, including 12,277 quarters colonial. The imports for the kingdom in September were 653,442 quarters 557,960 cwts. flour.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 22.—The foreign arrivals of wheat, flour, and beans were good last week; the other supplies moderate. Exports, 520 qrs. oats, 97 cwts. flour. The receipts of English wheat were 4,247 qrs., of foreign 25,656 qrs., of which 4,700 qrs. were from Bordeaux. There was a very small show of samples from Kent and Essex. The new wheat still being poor and damp, sold very slowly at scarcely former rates. The trade in foreign was extensive. There being a large attendance of country buyers, select sorts were rather dearer, and all full-priced—so much so as to prevent a larger business. There were 15,170 sacks of country flour with 1,870 sacks, 13,699 brls. from abroad. Norfolk flour was a heavy sale, at previous rates; but for good American there was a better demand, at fully as much money; French and Spanish being also firm. Town rates were unchanged. The receipts of British barley were 1,890 qrs., of foreign 4,819 qrs. The continuation of such limited supplies producing a temporary scarcity, has again forced up prices another 1s per qr. for all descriptions. The trade in malt was fair, and fine qualities being scarce, were 1s to 2s per qr. dearer. Of oats there were in all 25,574 qrs.—viz., 3,935 qrs. English, 104 qrs. Scotch, 1,795 qrs. Irish, and 19,740 qrs. foreign, two-thirds from Russia. All good old corn was fully 6d per qr. dearer, while soft new was a very difficult sale at some concession to buyers. Of English beans the supply was 505 qrs., of foreign 6,294 qrs. The small quantity of English raised prices for such 1s per qr., but Egyptian were not dearer. The supply of home-grown peas was 662 qrs., with only 7 qrs. foreign. The scarcity of English peas, and limited supplies of foreign, has made a further advance of 1s per qr. for all qualities. The receipts of linseed were 2,965 qrs., the exports 23 qrs. Small supplies and a good demand have again made prices both of seed and cake rather against buyers. On the seed market there was but little passing, but cloverseed and trefoil, as well as canaryseed, fully maintained former values. Mustardseed and soft new tares were again lower, but all other good seeds were firm.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 64s per qr.; fine, 64s to 71s; red, 50s to 60s, fine, 62s to 68s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 49s to 60s; fine, 62s to 68s. Barley, malting, 35s to 43s per qr., chevalier new, 35s to 47s; do.; grinding, 31s to 36s do.; distilling, 36s to 40s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 54s to 61s per qr.; fine, 67s to 78s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 55s to 63s do.; fine, 66s to 78s do.; brown, 55s to 57s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 00s to 00s per qr.; seed, 34s to 40s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 28s per qr.; potato, 29s to 34s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 30s do.; potato, 29s to 34s do; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 27s do.; fine, 28s to 29s do; ditto black, 22s to 27s do.; fine, — to 28s do. Beans, Mazagan, 40s to 46s per qr.; ticks, 41s to 47s do; Harrow, 44s to 49s do.; pigeon, 48s to 54s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 42s to 48s per qr.; maple, 44s to 48s do.; grey, 39s to 44s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs.; town households, 51s to 57s per qr.; country, 43s to 44s do.; households, 43s to 50s do. Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 42s to 43s do.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 22.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 12,538 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 8,395; in 1858, 8,609; in 1857, 8,154; in 1856, 4,210; in 1855, 1,904; and in 1854, 7,182 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	2299	9474	89	434	362
1859	1619	6580	—	138	109
1858	1331	6930	25	280	87
1857	1317	6090	25	531	190
1856	1668	2261	—	330	11
1855	220	1605	—	28	51
1854	2433	4359	—	205	194

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock here to-day, in very middling condition. Sales progressed slowly, on easier terms. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were moderate, and the general quality of the stock was by no means first-rate. All breeds met a dull inquiry; but, compared with Monday last, no change took place in the quotations. The general top figure for Scots was 4s 6d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 2,200 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; and, from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was very moderate, the mutton trade ruled heavy, at a fall in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The best old Downs sold at 5s 2d per 8lbs. The quality of the sheep was inferior. With calves we were fairly supplied, and the demand for them was in a most inactive state, at barely Thursday's decline in value. We have to report a dull inquiry for pigs, at barely last week's currency.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; sucking calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 22.—Since our last report there has been a full average business doing in both long and short wool for home use, at very full prices, notwithstanding that there is a tendency for drooping currencies in some of the northern markets. The supply here is comparatively trifling, and no increase can be expected in it, as the Continental demand is sufficiently large to take off all surplus quantities. The next public sales of colonial wool are looked forward to with considerable interest. Per sack of 240lbs. Fleeces—Southdown hogs, £19 10s to £20 0s; ditto, half-bred hogs, £20 0s to £20 10s; ditto, Kent, £19 to £19 10s; ditto, Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 to £18; ditto, Leicester ditto, £17 to £18. Sorts—clothing, pick'ock, £20 to £21; ditto, prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; ditto, choice, £17 to £18; ditto, super, £15 to £16; ditto, combing, wethermatching, £20 10s to £21 0s; ditto, picklock, £18 to £18 10s; ditto, common, £16 to £16 10s; ditto, hog-matching, £23 10s to £24; ditto, picklock-matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; ditto, super ditto, £16 0s to £16 10s.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, OCTOBER 13.—We cannot report any improvement in the wool market. Operations are on a very limited scale. Orders being scarce, buyers need but little, and buy only what they need. Sellers, on the other hand, in most instances prefer to hold, rather than sell at prices at which they cannot replace their stocks. It cannot be said that prices are generally lower; but instances are not wanting where some concessions have been made. In some hands stocks are considerable, but generally not excessive. In noils and shorts there is not quite so good a demand; but there are no accumulated stocks, nor are lower rates acceded to.—Bradford Observer.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 20.—Scotch—The demand for Laid Highland is only on a moderate scale, and still confined to the better class, at fully late rates. White Highland is scarce, and wanted. Cheviot—the demand is fair, and for prime clips rates fully supported; inferior of this class also neglected. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 16s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do. washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do., washed, 22s to 26s; white Cheviot do., washed, 38s to 44s. Foreign—There is a steady demand for all kinds of good useful medium wools at full rates, but the trade act with great caution and only buy for immediate wants. Imports for the week, 10,388 bags; previously this year, 106,494 bags.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET—MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Our market during the past week has been very quiet, and but few hops of any description have been sold. Prices for the new growth are rather depressed; yearlings and hops of earlier date maintain recent rates. The duty has advanced to £43,000. Our currency is as follows:—

	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Midland East Kents	18 0	22 0	28 0
Weald of Kents	14 0	17 0	21 0
Sussex	10 0	14 0	16 0
Yearlings	7 0	9 0	12 12

MESSRS. WILD.

Foreign Hops—The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 159 bales from Hambro', 56 from Rotterdam, and 82 from Ostend.

WORCESTER HOP MARKET—SATURDAY.

Supplies of new hops were short to-day. Our best qualities sold at full rates, but inferior were heavy sale at lower prices. In old hops not much doing.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON—MONDAY, OCT. 22.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,607 firkins butter and 1,974 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 16,574 casks butter and 349 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very firm last week, and a fair amount of business transacted at improving prices, an advance of 2s per cwt. was generally established. Foreign met a good sale at an advance of 2s to 4s per cwt. The bacon market ruled steady, both in price and demand; the dealers still purchase very cautiously for immediate consumption.

Another Report—A respectable quantity of Irish butter changed hands last week at an advance of 1s to 2s; buyers were rather shy towards the close, owing to lower quotations from Cork consequent on unfavourable advices from Australia, but holders were not willing sellers unless at full prices, and the market ended with a firm and healthy appearance. Foreign was in steady request at 4s, and in some instances 6s advance on best quality, and other kinds in proportion. Bacon being in scanty supply, all prime quality was sold at fully previous rates. Of hams and lard nothing new to report.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O., for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	..	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	..	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	6 a m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	..	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	..	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	..	7 a m Oct. 29.
America (New York) [S]	..	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 8 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "The Irish Ambassador," and "Handy Andy."

PROFESSOR STONE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, amounted to 64,126, making a daily average of 10,687 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES."—BELFAST.
Mr. Hugh Adair having been discontinued as Agent for the IRISH TIMES in Belfast, an active person is required in his place as AGENT.
Applications to be addressed to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES.
The French (among whom anything resembling the English or Dutch model is rarely seen, are said to employ about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of pipes. As they do with everything they undertake, they have brought the elements of art to bear both upon the design and ornamentation of their pipes. They would sooner think of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than the pipe from which they have smoked. The Briar-root Pipe obtained from Keevil's is a well-finished article, with a graceful bowl and a well-proportioned stem, and its owner keeps it in a case, reveres it for it for its blackened hue and pungent odour, and grows attached to it from long use, then sends his friends to
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY.
A sample of the Briar-root Pipe, sent post free, for Thirteen Stamps.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the Public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4 D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that, owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per Cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON and CO., 4 D'OLIER-STREET.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.
In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.
Blankets in all sizes and qualities.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON,
14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Established A.D. 1795.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD,
17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms,
Respectfully announces the arrival of
NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS, DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.
Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET of excellent quality.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVELY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS IN IRELAND ARE
BROWNE AND PAYNE'S,
12 AND 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS.
The PARIS WRAPPER,
The ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
The EGLINTON LOUNGE SUIT,
The DERBY WALKING COAT,
The ÆOLIAN MANTLE,
The SACKVILLE CAPE,
The OTTOMAN LOUNGE SUIT.
The above Fashionable Garments will be found Ready-made in our extensive Warerooms, in every Size, Texture, and Colour, and at prices ranging from Thirty-five Shillings to Three Guineas.
We beg to call special attention to our
READY-MADE TROUSERS
DEPARTMENTS,
which are now fully supplied with all the New Styles just received from the most celebrated English, Scotch, and Continental Manufacturers, and which have been Cut and Finished under our own Supervision.
PRICE FIXED.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
Patterns sent free by post on application.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
And Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24.

WITH two exceptions, the speakers in the Corporation Hall, yesterday, possessed discretion and taste. Alderman Roe and Alderman Curran proposed that "Inas-"much as the question of freedom by grandbirth is "now in a train of legal investigation, and will, of "necessity, be settled before the next revision, we "deem it inexpedient to press the resolutions of the "2nd of July and 3rd of September, as to the election "of Lord Mayor." The ground set forth by Alderman Roe is precisely that put forward in this journal two months since. Both Alderman Roe and Alderman Curran acknowledge that the general feeling of the citizens is against exacting any pledge from a judicial officer. Indeed, Mr. Curran stated that any person who bound himself by such a pledge would be liable to indictment.

The constant disturber of the Corporation acted as usual. Turbulent, blustering, and dictatorial, he assumes the right of directing, not merely the Town Councillors, but the Lord Mayor. The latter functionary is appalled in the presence of "Boanerges "Bounce." If Reynolds directs a gentleman to be silent, the Lord Mayor cries, "Be silent, sir." Should Reynolds order a speaker to sit down, the Lord, Mayor, with swelling dignity, exclaims, "Sit down, "sir." If Reynolds asserts that any question is settled, the Lord Mayor will admit of no parley or explanation, but proudly declares "he has decided." *Par nobile fratrum*, what a pity they should be ever separated.

The motion of Alderman Roe was defeated by Alderman Reynolds and the Lord Mayor on technical grounds. Notice should have been given prior to the rescinding of any resolution. Alderman Roe has now given legal notice, and the discussion upon his proposition is fixed for Monday. We can discern a change in the opinions of the majority, and there is a probability that the only blusterer will be John Reynolds. Against such a person there is but one remedy. Until the Conservative citizens shake off their apathy, and elect a majority of men determined not to be browbeaten by a pugilistic debater, there will always be an audience, whether for buffoonery or Billingsgate.

MOST of our readers are familiar with the beautiful river Vartry. It is familiar to tourists as the stream which chafes and tumbles over the cascades of the Devil's Glen, until it loses itself in the Leitrim and the lough which skirts the murrough of Wicklow. That is the stream selected by the Royal Commissioner as the source of the future water supply for the city of Dublin. The water is pure and colourless; it is peculiarly sweet and wholesome. The water shed is extensive, and the height of its head streams is sufficient to afford high pressure in every portion of the city. One advantage connected with this source of supply is, that the town of Bray, so rapidly extending, Dalkey, Kingstown, Blackrock, Sandymount, and the smaller villages on the coast can be furnished with pure water in abundance. The cost of the works in a mass will be larger than in the case of any of the other schemes, but the immense extent from which the funds will be collected will make the cost in individual contributions less. The business now is to secure the formation of the works in the best and most permanent manner possible.

SOME years since, a newspaper, called *Saunders's News-Letter*, held a good position in Dublin. It flourished in the time of sailing packets, slow coaches, and dear postage. It still lives as a remnant of a past age, or, as the Rip Van Winkle of journals, it has dozed until awakened with a start to find itself in the midst of railroads, penny postage, the electric telegraph, and, worst of all, in competition with the cheap press. *Saunders* has no tongue, and never ventures upon a leading article, except on a single Thursday in the year. Then the editorial *afflatus* is powerfully invoked, and the public are informed that "to-morrow being Good Friday *Saunders's News-Letter* "will not be published."

For years *Saunders* was oblivious of the existence of a cheap press, or ignored it. Circumstances have greatly changed, and the unpleasant fact has at length become apparent that the public will not continue to pay threepence for an antediluvian newspaper, when they can obtain a really first-class journal for a third of the price. This is no doubt exasperating, but it is still more so to feel that when the public can advertise in a newspaper enjoying a circulation of close upon eleven thousand copies daily—a circulation equalled only by four newspapers in the United Kingdom—they will not prefer to advertise in one having an *immeasurably* smaller circulation.

Hitherto we have desired to let the public decide for themselves whether they prefer to support a first-class journal, published at a moderate price, or one three times the cost, and if of equal, certainly not of superior, value.

Although our contemporary does not venture upon "leaders," it yesterday actually produced an original paragraph. The facts were really so aggravating that the Knight of the Scissors for once flung away his shears, and seized the pen. He uttered jubilant comment upon the demise of four cheap journals in Glasgow, never pausing to consider how many dear journals have proved unsuccessful, or how many equally hostile to the cheap press have been compelled to join that rising confraternity. When it is remembered that many thousand pounds are required to establish a daily newspaper, it should not be a matter of surprise, seeing that many are started by persons of limited means, that some should meet an untimely end. Our contemporary, on whose newly-fledged editorial powers it is superfluous to comment, announces as a fact that "in certain news-"papers nearer home the raw material is bought from "the paper-maker at tenpence a dozen, and when "manufactured into a penny journal is sold at eight-"pence" (the dozen). For our own part, we can only say, that this statement is too ridiculous to deserve a moment's thought. It is, in its entirety, an audacious fabrication.

The IRISH TIMES is, and will continue to be, one of the institutions of the country. From the kind and liberal support accorded to it by the public, it has attained to a position not only politically, but commercially, of permanent stability. It is established as one of the leading journals of the United Kingdom, and as a successful commercial speculation its progress is without a parallel for rapidity and extent. It has hitherto, we trust, been conducted with energy as well as consistency, and no pains will be spared to maintain it in its present proud position as the organ of a great country and a great party.

The *Tim* on the Italian Crisis:—

We follow still, with baffled curiosity, the changing chances of this Italian game. No new events have occurred to decide the single military question which now remains in Italy. Francis II. still remains in possession of a corner of Italy, and the Sardinians seem too cautious to do that one bold deed which would make the actual liberation of Italy an accomplished fact. Garibaldi has now avowedly taken up the Fabian policy. It is no longer concealed that he never contemplated attacking the Royalist troops, and that, after repulsing their attack, he still never intended to pursue his advantage. Capua remains free from assault. Gaeta is practically open. The object of the liberating General is to wait till the great avalanche of snow and rock which now blocks his way shall have melted till nothing but the rocks are left. He will not, he says, shed Italian blood. He will want all these Italian soldiers, as he either in bravado or in excited zeal declares, next spring to fight the Austrians. As he looks down from the heights of St. Angelo upon the lines of the Royalists, he counts them all as friends and fellow-soldiers. His countrymen he hopes to lead; the mercenaries he knows he can buy. He is waiting the moment of dissolution, when the unity of Italy can be consummated without blood. This is very chivalresque, very romantic, and very like Garibaldi. It sounds, however, rather wild, and, although this man has brought many even more improbable enterprises to success, it certainly seems to us to fall within the catagory of those delays which proverbs tell us are dangerous. We hold that there is no kingdom of Italy so long as Francis II. remains in Italy at the head of an army. They who drove him from his capital must drive him from Italy before they have cleared the ground for another Government. We have before remarked that diplomacy in these days accepts nothing but accomplished facts. The great secret of the French Emperor's success is his sagacity in discerning accomplished facts, and dealing with them in that character. When Italy has no foreign Sovereign claiming rule within her peninsula, her unity will be one of those facts, and Europe will be certain to respect it; but so long as Victor Emmanuel dallies with his opportunity and allows the Bourbon to stand at bay upon his own territories, everything still hangs in discussion, and therefore in uncertainty, and we are compelled to balance probabilities and to scrutinise the inscrutable.

So far as Italy herself is concerned, we are now at ease. We trust her conduct will continue as irreproachable as it has been. Although the telegrams which are daily sounded in our ears have degenerated in authority, and have rather taken the character of vague echoes of uncertain truth, yet there is an inherent probability in that which announces that Garibaldi will resign the Dictatorship on the arrival of the King which commands our belief. The honest warrior will be only too happy to be relieved of his political functions. Those who have seen him familiarly throughout this contest insist that he has had no special sympathies with any political party, and that his only desire has been to preserve quiet among his adherents while he worked the military part of the enterprise. It is said, and with some probability, that his early difference with the emissaries of the Sardinian Court was to prevent their placing it out of his power to conquer Naples, and that his more recent object has been to prevent a self-constituted committee at Naples from preventing him going on to the completion of his intention to complete the expulsion of the Bourbon. When Garibaldi approached Naples he found two rival committees sitting in the capital of Southern Italy. There was the "Ordine," who were in communication with Cavour, and who had, upon the flight of the King, issued proclamations in their own name, and who, under Silvio Spaventa, Belleti, and Leopardi, were inclined to ignore Garibaldi, and to undertake the Government, desiring Garibaldi to remain at a distance from the city. There was the "Azione," which was Mazzinian, under Subana and Fabrini, calling upon Garibaldi and threatening to turn out into the streets and fight a fight of barricades if the "Ordine" persisted in the intention of taking the success entirely in their own hands. Between these, it is now asserted, Garibaldi had to mediate or to vibrate, and each, as he gave them his authority for the moment, assumed to exercise all the powers of government directly he raised them from a state of prostration by some interference in their favour. Latterly Bertani and Pallavicini have been the representatives of these two parties, and Garibaldi, distracted by their persecuting applications, and occupied by his military duties, gave hasty orders to one or to the other, as the necessities of the moment appeared to require. This explanation would seem to offer a natural solution to many of the telegrams which have perplexed the European public, and which have stamped the conduct of the Dictator with a character of vacillation. It is said that Garibaldi, utterly disgusted with these constant importunities, has avoided Naples as a focus of intrigue, and has chosen rather to pass his time among his troops and upon the heights, whence he could command a view of the military operations, which were more to his taste. If this be true, and we have every reason to believe it to be so, there are great deductions to be made from the conclusions that have been drawn from these official acts, which have from time to time so startled those quiet observers who have made no allowance for the distractions under which those acts have been performed. Instead of vibrating between Constitutionalism and Republicanism, it is now asserted that Garibaldi's only policy has been to keep these quarrellers as quiet as possible, and to preserve peace as far as possible behind his lines, while he directed all his energies again at the enemy before them. Instead of having a political policy of his own, his only object has been to keep politics quiet while he did his own military work. If this be true, and we are repeating the earnest declarations of his most intimate companions, nothing can be a greater relief to this man than to hand over his irksome task of reining in furious factions to the King, who is now upon the point of appearing upon the scene. If so, Italy is still united, and the personal antipathy which Garibaldi undoubtedly entertains towards Cavour will be no cause of discord.

To look further abroad into the influences which foreign diplomacy or foreign arms may exercise upon the events which are now to come forward is to speculate upon very shifting data. All we know is that the event is in the hands of the Emperor of the French. It is in his power to loose the whole power of the Austrian Empire upon that Peninsula. It is the pressure of his hand which now shuts the portals through which all the armies of Austria would swarm. There can be no doubt that Austria's opportunity would be to fight the fight which she feels must come, not in her own territories, but in the fields of Italy. It is no secret to her what is now plotted in Hungary, and what Hungarian projects are now rife in the army upon the Volturno. Wisdom would counsel further concessions to Hungary and the sale of Venetia; but, if wisdom may not prevail against pride, then the best choice of the battle-field is clearly Italy. At present the veto of Napoleon is a prohibition. Austria dare not open the gates of her Quadrilateral and flood Italy with slaughter, because Napoleon would meet army with army and drive her back broken to her strongholds. We may trace her desires, her hopes, and her fears in the telegrams which from time to time reach us from Vienna and from other Austrian sources. What now is the mysterious policy of the man who holds the position so completely in his own hands? Does he desire to drive Austria on to some desperate act, such as that which so recently gave him the opportunity he had watched for? Or does he hold aloof, keeping the balance trembling until some offer has been made which he is determined to extort? Or is he working steadily for fame hereafter, and shaping to himself historic glory as the founder of the Italian nation? It is vain to guess, for Napoleon III. has shown himself capable of any of these objects. All that is certain is that to Victor Emmanuel every moment is an opportunity, and that the further he advances the better position he must hold. If he does not help himself he may be certain that France will not help him. All he can expect is to be allowed to retain what he wins, for Napoleon believes only in accomplished facts.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Monday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the Home Park this morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorowna, of Russia, arrived at the Castle at two o'clock, on a visit to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness Princess Leiningen accompanied their Imperial Highnesses, who travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Alice, and the whole Royal family now at the Castle, received their illustrious visitors at the head of the stairs.

Viscount Palmerston left town yesterday on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Saturday for Hawarden Castle, Chester.

Dispatches were received at the Colonial Office yesterday from the Governors of the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, the Bahamas, Ceylon, and Hongkong. Dispatches were sent to the Governors of Canada and Newfoundland.

The Lord Justice of Appeal, Mrs. Blackburne, Mrs. Daniell, and suite, have left the Marine Hotel, Bray, for Rathfarnham Castle.

Dr. Hildige has removed from Lower Gardiner-street to No. 7, Upper Merrion-street.

The Hon. Mr. Kenyon has arrived at the Palace, Armagh, on a visit to the Lord Primate.

It is reported that Mr. Frederick Peel will be the new Secretary of the Treasury in the room of Mr. S. Laing. The acceptance of this office does not render re-election necessary.

A marriage will be solemnised on the 25th instant, between the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Maria, daughter of John Hatchell, Esq., of Fort Field, Templeogue.

We have to announce the secession from the Church of Rome, and connection with the Established Church of England, of Mr. St. John O'Gorman Mahon, only son of The O'Gorman Mahon, late M.P. for Ennis, and who for many years was well known in all political circles as a staunch supporter of the Liberal party.

James Brownlow, Esq., who, since the resignation of R. H. Dolling, Esq., has been agent over the Anketell Grove Estate, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor agent over the estate of the Hon. Miss Westenra, in the county of Monaghan. Mr. Brownlow has taken as a residence Ballyleek House, near Monaghan.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst and the Hon. Miss Copley have arrived in London from Folkestone, after passing more than three months at that rising watering-place.

Lord Stanley, M.P., arrived in St. James'-square, on Friday night, from Knowsley Hall, near Prescot. It affords us much pleasure to learn that the Earl of Derby is progressing towards recovery favourably.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Lady Barnewall and Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart; Major Armstrong M'Donnell and Mr Charles Armstrong, Mr and Mrs L White, Mr and Mrs J F Armstrong, and Mr Armstrong, junr; Mr and Mrs H J Travers, Mrs Lloyd, Mrs Marsh and family, Mrs Cotton, Mrs and Master Eakin and Mr Ewing, from Tennessee, U S A; Mr and Mrs Lambert, Rev Dudley Hart, Mr and Mrs Browne, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Davis. Departures—Colonel Sir Thomas Butler, Bart, and Lady Butler, for Ballintemple; Mrs Colonel Gerrard and the Misses Gerrard, for Navan; Mr and the Misses Mansfield, for Donegal; Mr and Mrs Pardon and Miss Winter, for Lisnabin; Mrs Graves, Master and Mrs C Granby Burke and family, for Miltown Hall; Captain Grosvenor, for London.

The Church.

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BATH.—We understand that the archdeaconry of Bath, rendered vacant by the lamented death of the Ven. William Gunning, LL.B., has been conferred by the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, on the Rev. Edward Aislabie Ommanney, M.A.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.—The Bishop of London has nominated the Rev. Archibald Boyd, M.A., honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral, and incumbent of St. James', Paddington, to the rural deanery of Paddington, and has licensed the Rev. Henry Linton, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to the curacy of St. Paul's Church, Notting-hill, on the nomination of the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, M.A., vicar of Kensington.

Thanks.

The Rev. J D Long—To J J Davis, Esq, and Jas. Charles, Esq., for £1 each; Henry Thomas Abbott, Esq, Thomas Hutton, Esq, and Thomas Ardill, Esq, for 10s each; Mrs R E Twigg, and J H Shelly, Esq (per Rev Wm. Stevenson), for 2s 6d each, towards the sermon preached in Drumcondra Church by the Rev Wm. Duncan Long, M A (Rector of Bermondsey, London), on Sunday, the 14th instant. Further contributions are earnestly requested.

From Mr. Stewart Baskin—To Chas. Gaussen, Esq, Henry Wm Todd, Esq, Alexander Findlater & Co, Esqrs, John Robinson, Esq, Robert Thompson, Esq, and Wm Phayer, Esq, Limerick, for £1 each; to Mrs Saul, for 12s; to George Sykes, Esq, Thomas Helton & Co, Esq, Pim, Brothers, & Co, Esqrs, for 10s each; and to David Simonton, Esq, and H Shaw, Esq, for 5s each, towards the funds of the Dublin North Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

From the Townsend-street and Luke-street Ragged Schools, per Miss Whately—To John LaTouche, Esq, Warrestown, £2 10s, Mrs Wm Grattan Guinness, 10s; Henry Smythe, Esq, 10s; Major Burrowes, 10s; Lord Crofton, £1; Lord Castlemaine, 10s; James Hans Hamilton, Esq, £1 10s; the Lord Justice Blackburne, 10s; John G Vernon, Esq, Clontarf Castle, 10s; Blaney J Balfan, Esq, £1 10s; Thomas G Wills Sandford, Esq, 10s; Sir Robert Shaw, Bart, 10s; R J Guinness, Esq, 5s; Andrew Guinness, Esq, 5s; the Rev John Fawcett, 5s; Miss Anna Pattison, £2.

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

PRIZEMEN IN MODERN LANGUAGES—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—OCT., 1860.

Dreiffenberg (H), French—First prize, £2. De Butts (G), do. Reilly (M F), do. Fleming (H A), do. Matthews (R), do. Wilson (E J), do. Dreiffenberg (H), Italian. Gordon (H P), French. All third prizes, of £1 each.

The Army.

H.M.'s 75TH REGIMENT.—We are sorry to hear that a court of inquiry is sitting upon H.M.'s 75th Regiment. It appears that the officer commanding entertains an idea that the whole of the officers of his regiment have entered into a combination against him. We are afraid that it must result either in the removal of the commanding officer, or in the whole of the officers at present doing duty with the head-quarters being brought to a court martial.—*Indian Paper.*

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Arthur Salwey, to the Donegal; Lieut Richard Chambers, to the Southampton; Lieut George R Bell, to the Hawke; John C Solfleet, Master, additional to the Indus; Cæsar H Hawkins, H E M Dolben, W G P O'Callaghan, Midshipmen, to the Miranda; A W Benyon and F M S Osborn, Midshipmen, to the Bacchante, for disposal; R P W Powney and F J Easther, Midshipmen, to the Forte, for disposal; Bouverie F Clarke, Midshipman, to the Ariel; John Andrews (b) Surgeon to the Valorous; Edward H Cree, Surgeon to the Orion; Selwyn S Sugden, Second Master to the Quail.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

ENTRY OF THE GARIBALDIANS INTO CAPUA.

NAPLES, OCT. 23.—An official dispatch announces that the Garibaldians have entered Capua. King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Isernia.

GARIBALDI AND THE DICTATORSHIP.

The following is Garibaldi's decree relating to his resignation of the Dictatorship:—

"To satisfy a wish cherished by the whole nation, I, the Dictator, decree as follows:—The Two Sicilies, which have been redeemed by Italian blood, having freely elected me their Dictator, for an integral part of the one and indivisible Italy, under her constitutional King, Victor Emmanuel and his descendants, on the arrival of the King I will repose in his hands the Dictatorship conferred on me by the nation. The Pro-Dictators are charged with the execution of the present decree.

"GARIBALDI."

SICILY UNANIMOUS FOR ANNEXATION.

TURIN, 23D OCT.—The result of the voting in Sicily is almost unanimous in favour of annexation.

ANCONA, OCT. 22.—A decree has been issued convoking the popular assembly for the 4th and 5th November, to vote on the question of annexation.

VICTOR EMMANUEL—THE VOTE ON ANNEXATION.

TURIN, OCT. 23.—Forty other battalions of the National Guard will be mobilised. King Victor Emmanuel has reached Castelsaro, and will arrive at Naples on the 28th instant. The proclamation of the vote will take place the following day.

ROME—THE FRENCH PAPAL NUNCIO—LAMORICIERE.

ROME, OCT. 21.—Signor Catrofiano has been sent to Warsaw by the King of Naples. The French occupy Montalle, and will occupy Orvieto in the course of next week. Two thousand Italian soldiers are still in the province of Viterbo. The departure of the Papal Nuncio from Paris took place in consequence of orders received from Rome. To-day the Duke de Gramont had an extraordinary audience of the Pope. Gen. Lamoriciere will leave Rome with full honours. The enrolment for the Pontifical army continues. The Papal exchequer is not destitute of funds, and the Government entertain great hopes concerning the issue of the interview at Warsaw.

On the 7th Cardinal Antonelli asked for an assurance that this was the Emperor's ultimatum, and received a reply in the affirmative. The result will be the withdrawal of the Papal Council of the Nuncio from Paris. It is stated in the Continental journals, that General de Goyon, in presenting the officers of the French division lately arrived at Rome, was about to offer compliments to the Pope when the latter cut him short, and ordered the presentation to be proceeded with forthwith.

The *Independance* states that, on the 5th of October the Duke de Gramont is instructed to offer to the Pontifical Court the guarantee of France for the Pope's patrimonial domain, and two days were allowed for consideration.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.—The Prince of Hohenzollern paid a visit to the Prince Regent this morning. Count Thun, Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is present here, but the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg is not in Warsaw, as had been reported. Confidential conferences have already taken place between the Ministers, and will continue. It is confidentially asserted, that no conclusion of treaties is to be expected.

WARSAW, TUESDAY.—The Emperor of Austria paid a visit yesterday evening to the Emperor of Russia, which lasted an hour, and afterwards visited the Prince Regent of Prussia, with whom he stayed for a short period. General Pamintin personally attended the Emperor of Austria. In the evening the whole Court visited the theatre. At noon to-day, there was a grand military farewell, at which the Emperor assumed the command. The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmeringen arrived here at six p.m.

THE QUESTION AT WARSAW.—The *Opinione Nationale* says, nobody is surprised that there is a conspiracy at Warsaw, against France, as long as she remains quiescent; but the question is, what would be done in case she should be obliged to cross the Alps again to defend against Austria the policy which triumphed at Magenta and Solferino.

FRENCH IMPORT DUTIES.

The French Government has reduced the duty on the importation of rice. Hops in Bavaria have risen from 615 francs per quintal to 758 francs for best sorts of Bohemian. The rise has been caused by the English firms having given orders to purchase without limit to price.

AUSTRIAN CHARTER.

VIENNA, TUESDAY.—Up to the present all reports received from the provinces announce that the Emperor's Charter had been everywhere favourably received, more especially in Croatia. Among the educated classes in Hungary it met with the most favourable reception. The masses were not sufficiently acquainted with the details.

REJOICINGS IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, OCT. 23.—In consequence of the resolution taken by the municipality, the cities of Pesth and Buda are illuminated this evening. To-morrow, in the forenoon, a solemn celebration of Divine service will take place.

SYRIA.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Beyrout, 12th October, asserting that the English squadron left on the 11th instant, it was said for the Adriatic. No French vessels remained at Beyrout. It was reported that agitation prevailed at Damascus, and that threats had been made against the Christians, in consequence of the war tax. Fuad Pacha and the French and Russian Consuls had returned in haste to Damascus.

MAIL NEWS.

GALWAY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Prince Albert sailed at one p.m., to-day, for New York, with her Majesty's mails, latest telegrams, and seven hundred and eighty passengers, of whom thirty-five were cabin, and full cargo.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN THE COUNTY CLARE.

LIMERICK, TUESDAY.—Intelligence has been received here this afternoon that Alderman William Sheehy of Limerick, was brutally murdered, at his residence, near Tulla, in the county Clare last night. His head, it is said, was completely severed from the body, and the house afterwards set fire to and burned. The cause of this diabolical act is, that the deceased Alderman recently served certain ejectments. This intelligence has caused much gloom in this city, where the deceased held high position, and was very generally respected.

GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 22.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Pigott, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, in the room of the Hon. Charles Hope, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Papal Nuncio at Madrid, it is stated, within the last few days, has remitted to the Pope above a million francs which had been raised by the bishops.

There were grand illuminations at Vienna and Pesth, on Sunday evening, in consequence of the promulgation of the Charter.

The *Globe* announces that Mr. Frederick Peel has accepted the financial secretaryship of the Treasury.

LONDON, OCT. 23.—The grand jury, this day, found a true bill against Mullens, for the murder of Mrs. Emsley. The trial will not take place before Thursday, when Mr. Baron Martin will preside.

The census of the Russian Empire has been concluded. The total population is 79,000,000. The number of females exceed that of males by 1,750,000.

NEWMARKET RACES.

£50 Plate—Pretendant, 1st; Twilight, 2nd.
Selling Handicap—Tommy Noble, 1st.
Handicap—Trovatore, 1st; Cantab, 2nd.
Match—Ladylike beat Desdemona.
Optional Selling Stakes—Sacerdos, 1st; Bewitching Fanny, 2nd; Epaulette, 3rd.
Sweepstakes—Rosalind, 1st; Blue Rein, 2nd; Massa, 3rd.
Sweepstakes of 200 Sovs—Annsley walked over.

THE BAPTIST AFRICAN MISSION.—We feel assured that the arrangements made (as will be seen by our advertisement), for witnessing the departure of a band of missionaries for Africa, in their ship Wanderer, on Thursday next, will be fully appreciated by the friends of those devoted men.

THE ARMY SCRIPTURE-READER'S SOCIETY.—Pressure on our space obliges us to hold over until to-morrow the report of the meeting of the above society, held yesterday.

KILKEE.—A fund is now being raised in the town of Kilkee, to purchase a testimonial for presentation to Mr. Hogan, who has held the important office of postmaster for a period of over 20 years. Mr. Hogan is deservedly popular, having always taken an active part in every project conducive to the prosperity of the town. We feel sure that the fund realised will be a large one, and that all will contribute to show their appreciation of Mr. Hogan's worth.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An old woman, named Anne Healy, who resided at 34, Mayor's-street, was found dead in her bed on Monday evening last. It appears that the deceased complained of being ill in the morning, but, from her very advanced age, it is probable her death was the result of natural causes. No intimation of her decease was given to the police until late yesterday evening, which accounts for the inquest being only held to-day.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the schoolroom, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, when a paper will be read by John Toms, Esq., on "Tennyson." The chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock precisely. Visiters are invited. The Rev. Mr. Vance's lecture on "Political Economy" has been unavoidably postponed till the 14th November next.

PARSONSTOWN NATIONAL MODEL SCHOOL.—The above institution was formally opened on Monday, for the first time. The building, the plans of which were furnished by James H. Owens Esq., the architect of the Board of Works, is of a highly decorative character; and the practical carrying out of the design, which was entrusted to Mr. Edward Sharky, builder, of this town, reflects infinite credit on the enterprise and professional acquirements of that gentleman. The interior arrangements for the accommodation and classification of the pupils are worthy of the title bestowed on the institution—a model school. The teachers, male and female, selected with great care, are of the highest class. Globes, drawings, some hundreds of maps, and, in fact, every appliance which modern science has devised for facilitating the imparting and acquisition of the elements of a sound and practical education appear to have been supplied with a lavish hand. There were present, upon the occasion, the Earl and Countess of Rosse, Dr. Newell, Inspector of Schools, Dublin district; Rev. Marcus M'Causland, Rev. Samuel Wills, James Butler, local district inspector, W. Robinson, A.B.; James Rollston, J.P., Thomas Robinson, William Hernsworth, Alfred Kelly, Thomas and Adam Mitchell, Edward Davenport, and James Barlow, Esqrs., with a numerous and fashionable attendance of ladies. About twenty pupils were formally entered.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WASHINGTON.—The Prince of Wales does not seem to have met with that courtesy in every case which has distinguished most of the crowds by whom he has been received. The *New York Times* says:—"I hardly dare to give you a faithful *resume* of to-day's proceedings, so improbable will it appear. For the first time the Prince has departed from his meritorious resolve of doing nothing in violation of the ordinary observance of the Sabbath. After service he went with the Mayor, the Duke of Newcastle, and General Bruce, to visit the Capitol. There being no police, the rude, ill-bred crowd pushed in and allowed the party, who were joined by Governor Letcher, no privacy what ver. While examining the Houdon statue of Washington, the crowd surrounded the Royal party and annoyed them beyond endurance while they insulted them with such remarks as he (Washington) 'socked it into you at the Revolution!' 'He gave you English squirts the colic!' 'We reckon you do love Washington—oh, certain!'—until young Davis, the artist, turned upon them, and, aided by two reporters, managed to stop their insolence for a while. But as the party walked towards the Senate Chamber the crowd started a run, and actually pushed them inside of the door. The old-fashioned store, with British coat of arms, the portrait of Jefferson, the portrait of Chatham, painted for Westmoreland County, England, and by it given to Virginia; the statue of Lafayette, and Crawford's statue of Clay, were shown and explained to the Prince, who, with the Duke, was very much interested in them all, and would have been glad to stay longer, had they not felt insulted by the mob. They walked, still followed by the rude populace, to the Governor's house, where they closed doors enabled them to breathe freely and be presented to the ladies. There their carriages slipped unobserved round the corner, and eluding their tormentors, the party rode back to the hotel, only to find another crowd pregnant with similar ideas of hospitality."

THE NOTTINGHAM LOCK-OUT.—Communications have passed between the lace-makers of Nottingham and those manufacturers whose hands are locked out, but there is as little prospect as heretofore of the question being amicably arranged. The masters have issued a notice stating that their factories will be opened this day (Monday) for the application of a limited number of workmen (not the lock-outs); and the Lacemakers' Society have cautioned the workmen against accepting the proffered situations, stating that to do so would be suicidal to the general interests of the trade.

THE INDIAN REBELS.—According to the *Englishman* there are now remaining in Nepaul only fifty-nine rebels, many have returned to their homes, and numbers died of cholera; of the late infamous Nana's followers there only remain seven, including Balarao. The Durbar has received the consent of the British Government to give shelter to Balarao, Buzrut Muhul Begum, and Birjis Kadir, on condition that they prevent them giving annoyance in the British territories.

Correspondence.

INTENDED CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Chambers, 23, St. Andrew-street, 23rd October, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—At the meeting of the committee for the rebuilding of St. Andrew's Church, held this day, I was requested to forward you a copy of a letter received from the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, and to beg you will be good enough to give same an early insertion in your paper.

In addition to the donation therein alluded to, I have to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for £10, from their agent, Thomas Trouton, Esq., towards the building fund.—Yours truly, and obliged,

CHAMBERLAIN R. WALKER,
Acting-Secretary Building Committee.

[Copy.]

Royal Exchange Assurance, 8, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, 20th October, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the Court of Directors, having taken into consideration the application of your committee for a donation from the corporation, towards the fund now being raised for the re-building of St. Andrew's Church, have instructed Messrs. La Touche and Co., their bankers in Ireland, to transmit the sum of £100 to the credit of the fund, which has been accordingly done.

The governors and directors, in voting this sum, have had in view their connection with the parish through both their agencies, for many years past.—I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS TROUTON, Agent.

William Acheson, Esq.,
Hon. Sec. to the Committee for Re-building St. Andrew's Church.

OUR THOROUGHFARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—May I direct attention to the very dangerous habit of signboards being over footways and flower pots on window stools? We have sufficient danger in storm from slates without those additional weapons of destruction; and as to ornamental projections to houses, I feel assured you will agree with me we have had a sad caution in Baggot-street, sufficient to have called for some interference by those authorised, and whom, I would remind, are not merely authorised, but are bound, to perform their mission and duties. Surely the police ought to be instructed to note such nuisances on their walks; first, being informed of the nature of those things which they are so to report; and, further, the flagging. Why, in any street, and in some of the leading thoroughfares, of a wet day, you are unable to proceed, from the state of mud and filth in which the footway is allowed to remain. We shall leave the streets alone; it is unnecessary to refer to them, save this, that it is wonderful how far a public grievance will be permitted to proceed.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A CITIZEN.

THE CONSTABULARY.

Sir Henry Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary, passed through Bantry on Saturday last, on his tour of inspection. He was received by Sub-inspector Fanning, officer of the district.

MR. LEVETT'S FOOT RACES.

Pursuant to announcement, Mr. Levett's handicap foot races came off yesterday afternoon, in the Rotundo Gardens. The weather was beautifully fine, but the ground was damp and somewhat marshy, owing to the recent heavy rains. We regret to say the attendance was small, scarcely sufficient to meet the outlay—a circumstance probably owing to the fact that the season is rather advanced for outdoor athletic sports. The following is the return of the running:—

300 Yards Race (Lads under 12)—One Prize, a Silver Medal—C Boyle, 1.
300 Yards Race (Lads under 16)—One Prize, a Silver Medal—R C Christian, 1.
Half Mile Race for Men—Two Prizes—J E Heaviside, 1.
Half Mile Race (Lads under 16)—One Prize, a Silver Medal—Stephenson, 1.
100 Yards Race for Men—Two Prizes—J Clarke, 1.
Scratch Race, 100 Yards—H R Murray, 1; J Duckett, 2. Won by six inches.

Mr. Levett resumed his pedestrian feat immediately on the termination of the sports. He walked his five o'clock mile in the Rotundo Gardens, and immediately afterwards drove out to Sandymount in time to commence the six o'clock mile. At ten o'clock last night he had performed 194 miles out of the thousand, and his colleague, Mr. Hoare, 362. The interval for rest is scarcely forty minutes; but, notwithstanding, both gentlemen appear quite fresh, and will undoubtedly perform the task.

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday, to receive and consider the report of the Royal Commissioner appointed to inquire into the state of the present supply of water to the city of Dublin, and also to consider Alderman Roe's notice of motion regarding the anomalous state of the question relative to the nomination and election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

The following members were present:—Aldermen Kinahan, Mackey, J. Atkinson, Lambert, Moylan, Roe, Reynolds, D'Arcy, Curran, Campbell, Hudson. Councillors—The Honourable Mr. Vereker, Messrs. Price, Keich, Acheson, Cordner, Watson, Chambers, Jude, Casson, Wharton, Redmond, Burke, Bonsall, Draper, Tagart, Meehan, O'Neill, Whelan, Dunn, Gavean, Robert O'Brien, Scally, M'Cann, Richard Kelly, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Pilkington, Baker, Tracey, and Trench.

His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said that when the present meeting was called they were all fully under the impression that the report of the Royal Commissioner would have been received on Saturday last, or Monday morning. But, not having received any communication from the other side up to yesterday afternoon, Dr. Gray and himself waited upon Mr. Cardwell, who, up to that time, had not received any communication respecting it. In consequence of the delay, and having got a letter to the Home Secretary, it was deemed advisable that some one should go over with it. It was impossible for him (the chairman) to go over, as he had to attend the Revision Court, but Dr. Gray very kindly consented to go to London, and proceeded there last night. This morning, however, he (the chairman) received a copy of the report, and since then the Town Clerk had received a number of copies, which would be distributed among the members of the Council. If it was the pleasure of the Council the Town Clerk would read the report, which was then done.

The report was as follows:—

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON THE DUBLIN WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

I, the undersigned, the Commissioner appointed by your Majesty to inquire into the supply of water to the city of Dublin, with respect to the following particulars, viz.:—1. The state of the present supply of water to the said city of Dublin; 2. The necessity that exists for an improved supply; and, 3. The best source from whence such improved supply could be obtained, humbly submit the results of my proceedings.

It appears that the supply of water to the city of Dublin, with the exception of that portion of the city known as the Earl of Meath's Liberty, has for a long period of time been in the hands of the Corporation.

The present water supply, is chiefly derived from two canals—viz., the Royal Canal and the Grand Canal.

A portion of the supply, however, is taken from the River Dodder, at the city weir, from whence it is conveyed to Dublin by the city watercourse.

The Earl of Meath's Liberty, before referred to, is supplied from the same source by a branch conduit diverging from the city watercourse at a point called the Tongue.

The city weir is situated to the South-west of Dublin, at a distance of about five miles from the centre of the population. The Tongue is on the same side of the city, but only about two miles from such centre.

The water is drawn directly from the canals at points within the city boundary into settling basins, from whence it is conveyed through iron mains to the consumers.

It undergoes no process of filtration, but is passed through a coarse iron screen before it enters into the mains.

There are three of these city basins, viz:—The Blessington-street Basin, supplied from the Royal Canal; the James-street Basin, supplied from the Grand Canal, and the River Dodder; the Portobello Basin, supplied from the Grand Canal.

The dry weather yield of these various sources available for the Corporation water supply is stated to be as follows, viz:—

From the Royal Canal, 3,500,000 gallons per day; from the Grand Canal, 4,000,000; the River Dodder, 1,000,000.

The Corporation of Dublin have for a long time been impressed with the necessity of providing the city with an improved supply of water.

Since the year 1853 the City Engineer, Mr. Neville, has, at intervals, been employed in investigating and reporting on different projects for this purpose, and Mr. Hawksley, the Consulting Engineer to the Corporation, has been similarly engaged since 1855.

It further appears, that in 1854, the Corporation advertised for plans for supplying water to the city. This step elicited several schemes, which were afterwards reviewed by the professional advisers of the Corporation.

The result of their labours was an application to Parliament, last session, for a bill, which was subsequently withdrawn.

On undertaking the duties of the commission, the Corporation furnished me with copies of all the plans and reports in their possession. These contained a large amount of information derived from various sources, all bearing upon and tending to elucidate the important subject I have been commanded to investigate.

My first proceeding was to read those reports, to examine all the plans and other documents that were submitted to me, and generally to make myself acquainted with the various projects and the views of their several advocates.

Afterwards I visited Dublin, and occupied a week in traversing the districts from which the supplies of water were proposed to be drawn.

Having completed this preliminary investigation, I held a public inquiry at the City Hall in Dublin, where I sat for four days to receive evidence from such persons as tendered it to me. My intention to hold this inquiry had been previously advertised in the principal papers of the neighbourhood, and all parties in anywise interested were requested to attend and state their views.

Immediately after receiving the order to undertake the inquiry, I requested Sir Robert Kane, the Director of the Museum of Irish Industry, to make an analysis of the canal and other waters proposed to be supplied. This analysis and Sir Robert Kane's report thereon, is given in the appendix attached to the evidence (No. 51). I have also, up to the present period, caused investigations to be carried on, by assistants appointed by myself, of such matters as appeared to require more elucidation.

Early in the present month I again visited Dublin to make further personal examinations; and as the importance to the citizens of Dublin of coming to a right conclusion in the matter can hardly be over-rated, I have anxiously given to the whole subject the very best consideration in my power.

In carrying on my investigation, my attention was first directed to—1. The state of the present supply of water to the city of Dublin.—2. The necessity that exists for an improved supply.

These two branches of the inquiry may be conveniently classed together, and a large amount of evidence was adduced before me relating thereto, to which I beg leave to refer.

Ministers of religion, gentlemen of the medical profession, analytical chemists, and other intelligent witnesses, deposed to the badness of the present supply of water, and the pressing necessity for an improved supply.

Some idea of the unfitness of the existing supply may be gathered from the fact, that the pipes leading from the city basins become foul and obstructed by incrustations of inorganic matter, and by the growth of substances, some of which resemble sponge, abounding with what Dr. Apjohn calls maggots; and I cannot convey a better idea of the impure state of these pipes than by quoting the words of that gentleman and of other witnesses, who describe the substances which so extensively prevail within the mains.

Dr. Apjohn, in his report to the Corporation, of September 27th, 1856 (Evidence p. 8) says:—

"The amount of the organic matter, it will be seen, was very considerable, reaching nearly 10 per cent. I may add that it was of two kinds a thready or filiform product, which, when examined under the microscope, appeared to be a conferva, or fresh-water alga, and a membraneous substance of a highly cellular structure, having some resemblance to certain of the spongillæ. This latter exhibited two appearances occurring on the sides of the basins and interior of the mains, partly as an incrustation of slight thickness, and partly as projecting growths of the size and nearly the shape of the human fingers. These growths were recent, were of a greenish colour, and, seen through a lens, appeared studded over, particularly at the extremities, with low conical projections. The organized products just described were penetrated by numerous maggots, which has the faculty of spinning threads like those of the spider, executed rapid movements, and were capable of inflicting bites. When a mass of the mixed organic matters just described was placed in a basin of water, putrefaction rapidly set in, and in twenty-four hours an insupportably offensive odour was evolved."

Dr. Wilde (evidence p. 5) refers to the same substance in the following terms:—"I have very frequently been present at the opening of pipes, when I have seen an immense quantity of spongillæ of a very solid nature, rendering the water impure, pumped up in such force as to show that it existed in the pipes in large quantities. I have seen this occur in the neighbourhood of Merrion-square and Stephen's-green; in fact, in the pipes that supply water to my own house in the former locality. I have brought this substance into the house for microscopic examination, and remarked that, although kept in water, it becomes most offensive in the twenty-four hours."

Professor Donovan states (Appendix No. 30), with reference to the spongillæ:—"When allowed to putrify in water a thick fatty layer covers the surface of the fluid, the water acquires a turbid yellowish colour, the spongillæ becomes of a blackish green hue, and emits a most offensive, putrid animal odour, like that of the most putrid offals."

Several other witnesses prove that the water supplied from the canals is bad and impure, and after my own inspection of those canals, I cannot say that the language of those witnesses, though strong, is exaggerated.

With respect to the portion of the supply taken from the River Dodder, at the city weir, it may be observed that the water receives, as it flows along the city watercourse, many pollutions. The district comprised within the Earl of Meath's Liberty is supplied from that source, and Dr. John Ryan who is well acquainted with that locality, states that the water supply of that neighbourhood is insufficient in quantity, and very inferior in quality.

There is, in short, no evidence that the present water supply to the city of Dublin is good. The testimony of Mr. La Touche, the chairman of the Grand Canal Company, and of Mr. M'Mullen, the secretary, does not appear to go further than to say that the water of the canal might be rendered useable by filtration.

Moreover, independently of the question of quality, the elevation of the city basins is not sufficient to afford a high service supply, and the advantage of having a supply of water with enough of pressure to cause it to flow into the upper storeys of the dwelling houses, and to be efficient for the extinction of fire, is now universally admitted.

The remaining branch of my inquiry relates to—3. The best source from whence an improved supply could be obtained.

Various sources of supply have at different times been put forward, and for the better elucidation of this branch of the subject I beg leave to refer to the accompanying map.

The proposed sources of supply may be conveniently classed as follows:—1. The Canals. 2. Lough Owel and Lough Shelan. 3. The River Dodder. 4. The River Dargle and its attachments, and Upper and Lower Lough Bray. 5. The River Liffey. 6. The River Vartry.

THE CANALS.

Several plans have been proposed for taking water from the canals, but the fitness of the whole of them depends on the answer to a primary question, viz.—whether the water of the canals is now, or can by filtration, be made good enough in quality to justify its use.

It has already been seen that the evidence against the quality of the canal water is very decided.

Mr. La Touche and Mr. M'Mullen are of opinion that proper filtration would render the canal water drinkable.

Mr. Mallett states very distinctly, from his own experience, that at those times of the year when the weeds in the canals begin to rot, the water is always offensive even after filtration.

On this subject I would beg to refer to the letter (Appendix No. 37) of Dr. Corrigan, the President of the Irish College of Physicians, from which it appears that only a partial improvement of the water of the canals can be effected by filtration.

Chemical analysis shows that the canal waters are hard, and that they contain a large amount of organic and inorganic matter. I fear that no amount of filtration will sufficiently remove these objections.

The water taken into the canals, though impregnated with lime, and possessing, therefore, many degrees of hardness, might not, under certain circumstances, if conveyed to the city before it entered the canals, be objected to as a supply; but it is greatly deteriorated in passing along the canals, through which it flows with an extremely slow velocity.

These canals, so far as their effect upon the water is concerned, may be regarded as nothing more than large open ditches, abounding in rank vegetation, which generates by its decomposition products that render their water, in my judgment, unfit for the supply of Dublin.

To get rid, if possible, of the injurious effects produced by passing the water through the canals, I directed attention to the possibility of taking water directly from the sources which supply the canals, and bringing it to the city by independent conduits. Mr. M'Mullen, the Secretary of the Grand Canal, was of opinion that two million gallons per day might be safely abstracted in that way from their water supply; but this quantity is much too small to justify the expense of taking it.

LOUGH OWEL AND LOUGH SHELAN.

Lough Owel is the principal feeder of the Royal Canal, and were its water wholly taken by an independent conduit to Dublin, that Canal would be deprived of its means of existence as a navigation.

Could this objection be overcome, this lough is incapable of supplying the city. Its drainage area appears to be only eight thousand one hundred acres, including the lough, and deducting the area of the lough, which may be considered only sufficient to supply the waste from evaporation, it leaves about five thousand six hundred acres, which is not half of the requisite drainage area.

Moreover, this lough is about forty-seven miles from Dublin, and the expense of conveying its waters to the city by an independent conduit would be disproportionately large, even were the lough in other respects available.

Lough Shelan is about fifty-three miles from Dublin, and its elevation is only two hundred and nine feet above the ordnance datum or mean sea level; its water, therefore, could not be conveyed by gravitation to an effective altitude at Dublin. On this ground it is inadmissible as a source of supply.

THE RIVER DODDER.

The Corporation already possess certain rights to the water of this river, and, if suitable in other respects, it would for this reason, be the most eligible source of supply.

Mr. Mallet, who has for a long time paid attention to this scheme, and who is an advocate of it, proposes to form a reservoir at Glenismoel, to which there would be a collecting ground of nine and a half square miles, and a second reservoir at Friarstown, with a drainage area of six square miles. The drainage areas, therefore, to these two reservoirs, would only amount to fifteen and a half square miles, and the collecting ground requisite for the supply of the population alone could not be obtained without extending the district towards the city weir, approaching thereby the centre of population, and the possibility of future pollution.

Moreover, Mr. Mallet's plan requires that the water for supplying Dublin is to be first used by certain mills, and he proposes in these cases to guard the water from pollution by Parliamentary enactments.

It is a grave objection to this, and to any project for adopting the Dodder as a source of supply, that its waters are generally, more especially at the summit of the district, highly coloured by peat.

THE RIVER DARGLE CATCHMENTS, AND UPPER AND LOWER LOUGH BRAY.

The framer of this scheme, Mr. Frith, proposes to use the water from the catchments of the river Dargle, and to raise the level of Upper and Lower Lough Bray, and convert them into storage reservoirs. Some portion of the water is sufficiently colourless to be unobjectionable, but the quantity of such water would form an inadequate supply. The remainder of the water is coloured with peat, and therefore objectionable.

THE RIVER LIFFEY.

There have been various projects for taking water from this river, which may be classed as follows, viz.:—1. Kippure or Ballysmuttan Scheme; 2. Pollaphuca Scheme; 3. Morristown Scheme; 4. Coyford Scheme.

1.—KIPPURE OR BALLYSMUTTAN SCHEME.

The collecting ground available for this project would be sufficient for the supply of Dublin. Also, as it respects the character of the works, there are no objections to adopting Kippure as a source of supply.

Some doubts were expressed at the inquiry in Dublin as to the practicability of constructing in the Kippure valley a good and water-tight reservoir, at a reasonable cost. Subsequent investigations, however, undertaken at my request, proved that there need be no apprehensions in this respect.

There is, however, one strong objection to this otherwise well conceived scheme. The water, though chemically of good quality, is during a large portion of the year highly coloured with peat, and in this particular, is worse than that of the Dodder.

2.—POLLAPHUCA SCHEME.

The collecting ground of this scheme is abundant. The estimated cost amounting to £105,254, would be wholly insufficient. The water of the Liffey at Pollaphuca is highly coloured with peat, though in this respect it is rather better than at Kippure.

3.—MORRISTOWN SCHEME.

This is a project for taking water from the Liffey at Morristown House, and conveying it to the Grand Canal at Osberstown. The water at this point on the river is less brown than at Kippure and Pollaphuca; but, owing to using the Grand Canal as a conduit, this scheme does not remove the objections that have been advanced against the canal projects.

4.—COYFORD SCHEME.

The collecting ground to this measure, which proposes to take water at a still lower point on the Liffey than the preceding projects, is very large, being about 135,000 acres. The supply of water therefore would be ample.

But the water, though less brown than at Kippure and at Pollaphuca, is not colourless, and is not equal to them as it regards softness.

The ample drainage area would render it unnecessary to construct a reservoir to store water for the city supply. If a reservoir were needed, it would only be for the purposes of compensation.

THE RIVER VARTRY.

The water of the Vartry is wholly unobjectionable. It is practically equal to that of Kippure, as it respects softness and freedom from impurity, and possesses the great advantage of being generally colorless.

There is a very eligible site for a reservoir, and the collecting ground is sufficient in extent for the requisite supply of the population.

It is more costly than the other schemes; but, on the other hand, it possesses an advantage which will compensate for the greater cost—viz., that of admitting of a ready supply of water to the large population on the coast between Dublin and Bray—a matter of great importance, when it is considered that the extension of all the best buildings is in that direction.

I have found, during my investigation of this subject, that, although numerous sources of supply have been suggested, yet the water of many of them, however suitable in other respects, was more or less deeply coloured. This I have already intimated.

It arises from the circumstance that the granite mountains from which the Liffey and Dodder derive their origin are not found naked and exposed, but are usually covered with a thick coating of peat.

It has appeared to me, in determining this important question, upon which the health and comfort of a large and growing population will greatly, and most probably for a long period of time, depend, that all water highly coloured with peat is thereby rendered ineligible; provided that water free from such objection and otherwise suitable can be obtained.

A mistake on this point would be more seriously felt by the inhabitants of Dublin, because however bad the water supplied to that city has hitherto been in other respects, it is ordinarily colourless.

Mr. Bateman, who advocated the Kippure scheme, believes he could, by a process of separation, render the Kippure water sufficiently free from colour.

Mr. Hawksley, who has examined this district on many occasions, and who reported upon it in 1859, differs from this view; and concludes, that unless chemical agents were used, which would add enormously to the cost, the water, if taken from Kippure, would, when supplied to the citizens of Dublin, be a brown water.

It appears to have been this among other considerations which induced Messrs. Hawksley and Neville to seek a supply lower down the Liffey, and to adopt Coyford, where the water, by travelling several miles exposed to sun and air, and by mixing on its route with some limestone water, undoubtedly loses some of its colour, and approximates more nearly to that great desideratum, a colourless water.

Possibly some improvement could be effected in the colour of the Kippure water by taking in that of the River Brittas; but after long and patient consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that, if on no other ground, yet on the score of colour, it would not be advisable to adopt either Kippure, Pollaphuca, or the Dodder, as a source of supply.

The waters of Coyford would, probably, when supplied to the consumers, be nearly white, and though somewhat inferior in point of hardness, might, I think, in the absence of a better source, afford an eligible supply to the city of Dublin. But it appears to me that in selecting an article so important to health and comfort as water, it is an imperative duty to choose the best, if that can be obtained at a cost within the means of the Corporation.

The water of the Vartry is, in my judgment, so much superior to all the other waters, the quality of which has been discussed, as to induce me to prefer it; and in coming to this conclusion, I have weighed as well as I am able, every point that should enter into consideration in coming to so important a decision.

No new source of water supply can be obtained for the City of Dublin without encountering difficulties of some sort.

Were it determined to take water from the head of the Liffey at Kippure, it would involve an interference real and imaginary with a river between 60 and 70 miles in length, studded with mills, skirted by important demesnes, and flowing at last through the harbour of Dublin.

The Pollaphuca project would involve almost an equal amount of interference with rights of property.

The Coyford scheme, if carried out with a compensation reservoir, would still involve many similar questions, and it would not escape these difficulties if it dispensed with a compensation reservoir.

And the River Dodder, though only twelve miles in length from near the summit to its junction with the Liffey, has numerous mills on its course, and there are many more on the city watercourse, and on the Earl of Meath's watercourse. This river also empties itself into Dublin harbour.

Though the River Vartry is comparatively short, the Vartry scheme is not wholly free from objections of this kind. The river flows through Wicklow harbour, it passes through a place of considerable beauty, called the "Devil's Glen." But the mills upon it, compared with the Liffey and the Dodder, are few in number and small in value.

These questions have been considered in arriving at the relative cost of the schemes.

The estimates given by different individuals of their various projects did not admit of accurate comparison.

To aid me in my investigation, I requested Messrs. Hawksley and Neville to devise a competent plan for taking water from the Vartry, and, also, to furnish me with comparative estimates of the cost of obtaining supplies of water by means of those projects which appeared to me, after reviewing the whole question, to be the most eligible—viz., the Dodder, Kippure, Coyford, and the Vartry. These estimates are made out as nearly as was practicable on the same scale of prices. The following is the result of their detailed investigation:—

	Estimated Daily Supply.	Cost.	
	Gallons.	£	£
1. Dodder, including Filters	10,000,000	234,663	
Annual Cost of Filtration, capitalised		12,500	247,163
2. Ballysmuttan or Kippure, including Filters,	12,000,000	233,579	
Annual Cost of Filtration, capitalised		15,000	248,579
3. Coyford, with Compensation Reservoir at Kippure, including Filters,	12,000,000	210,397	
Annual Cost of Filtration, capitalised,		15,000	225,397
4. Vartry (without Filters),	12,000,000		295,932

The water from the Vartry, without filtration, will be equal in quality, and superior in colour, to any of the others with filtration, and therefore the annual cost of that process, which if capitalised would amount to £12,500 on the Dodder scheme, and £15,000 on the Ballysmuttan and Coyford schemes, should for purposes of comparison with the cost of the Vartry scheme, be added, as it has been to the first three estimates respectively.

And further against the increased cost of the Vartry scheme must be placed the revenue that would accrue to the project from the greater facility it would afford of supplying the population between Dublin and Bray.

In conclusion, the results I have arrived at are—1. That the state of the present supply of water to the city of Dublin is bad. 2. That there is urgent need of an improved supply. 3. That the best source from which an improved supply can be obtained, is the River Vartry, which I humbly submit to your Majesty.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, 1860.

JOHN HAWKSHAW (L.S.)

The Chairman then said it only remained for the Council to consider whether they would adopt the report now, or put off that question to another day.

Alderman Kinahan said he had thought over the matter, but the excellent commissioner had placed his views so clearly and satisfactorily before them in his report that no good would result from an adjournment. They were specially convened to consider the report, and it was their duty to do so. He believed that no more important document than this was ever presented before a public body. (Hear, hear.) He had taken great interest in the water works, and he felt much satisfaction in perceiving that the second best plan in the estimation of the commissioner was the Coyford one, which had been selected by the Corporation. Instead of that, however, they would have a more magnificent supply from the Vartry, if the views of the commissioner were carried out. In his (Alderman Kinahan's) opinion, the best thing that the Council could do now would be to adopt the report, and at once order the necessary notices to be served for the purpose of conforming with the law. He would, therefore, move that the report be received and adopted, and that the proper notices should be served, in compliance with the standing orders of the House of Commons.

Alderman Reynolds seconded the resolution, and congratulated the Council and the ratepayers on the victory which had been obtained. When he used that expression, however, he did so without anger or passion. He had not the honour to belong to the Pipe Water Committee, nor to the one which had charge of this business, and, therefore, he could not be found fault with when he praised the labours of those with whom he did not participate. He could not help but congratulate the ratepayers, also, upon the result of the Royal commission, which was above all suspicion, and totally unconnected with local parties, and free from local squabbles. The commissioner had now clearly and quietly disposed of the question. He had received evidence in favour of, and in relation to, the several distinct plans, and in his report he had given the best reasons for the conviction at which he had arrived. It appeared that there were six different plans, and that in the commissioner's opinion only four of them were deserving of consideration — viz., the Dodder, the Ballysmuttan, the Coyford, and Vartry plans. He (Alderman Reynolds) was quite in favour of the Vartry plan, because those prosperous localities, such as Bray and Kingstown, to which the water, by means of it, could be conveyed, would contribute largely to the preliminary expense of the undertaking, as well as to the permanent income derivable from the water supply. It appeared, also, that this water would not only afford a magnificent supply, but that it was so pure as to require no filtration at all. They all recollected the battle about the canals, and Mr. Fitzgibbon was not only not satisfied to give his opinion to the citizens about them, but he went so far as to abuse him (Alderman Reynolds) and others.

Mr. Burke called Alderman Reynolds to order. He had no right to cast reflections upon an absent man. (Hear, hear, and confusion.)

Alderman Reynolds—Let that old gentleman there sit down. He shan't call me to order. He may be more capable than I am to manage his hotel, but I am a better authority than he is on questions of order. The reason why I have risen to make some remarks is, that we are likely to have some professional opposition even to this most national plan, and I want to prove that such opposition was contemplated. Therefore, I request that I shall not be interrupted in the course of my remarks. While we were considering the best plan of supplying the city with water we were teased with a factious opposition, especially in regard to the Coyford plan, the water from which it was said would be polluted with all the refuse of Newbridge barracks. Well, now, it appeared that the commissioner had investigated this point, and found it so groundless that he did not think it worth referring to it in his report, and he even declared the Coyford plan the second best that had been proposed. As to the water of the canals I examined it in James-street harbour, and found it not fit for the use of pigs—(laughter, and "Hear, hear," from Mr. Burke)—and when I pointed out that fact, I was denounced as a bad patriot. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Burke, with some confusion, and cries of "Order.")

The Chairman said he thought that Mr. Burke should keep more within the rules of order. At the same time he trusted that Alderman Reynolds was only raising shadows to fight with. He had strong expectations that the counsel would be unanimous upon the adoption of the report, and, therefore, the less reference there was to irritating subjects the better.

Mr. Burke here again interrupted Alderman Reynolds, who manifested great impatience. He (Mr. Burke) was deeply interested in the water supply of the city, but there was a man [pointing to Alderman Reynolds] who had no interest in it at all. A man who had only a little hole of an office in Ballinasloe. [Here another scene of confusion followed, Alderman Reynolds protesting against the language of Mr. Burke, and saying he was surprised that the chairman allowed such a violation of order.]

His Lordship again interfered, and requested Alderman Reynolds to avoid recurring to any topic that might irritate the members of the Council.

Alderman Reynolds then continued his remarks about the water supply, and concluded by seconding the adoption of the report.

The Hon. Mr. Vereker said he considered the report a very satisfactory one, and that it would do most to smooth down the difficulties which existed on the question. But it was their duty, considering the importance of the report, to adjourn the final adoption of it until the members had an opportunity to read over the evidence on which it was made. Reference was made in the report to evidence published in the appendix, and it was right that that should be placed before them. Taking into account the enormous sum of money about to be expended upon the project, he thought they ought not to be hasty in the adoption of the report, for they might recollect that on a former occasion they had nearly committed themselves by precipitate action. Although he himself was in favour of an adjournment, he should say that it was very likely that when the proper time came he would vote for its adoption, but until they had read all the evidence they should not come to any conclusion. He was sure all would concur with him that the good feeling of the Council would be promoted by taking the course which he suggested.

Alderman Lambert said that probably when Mr. Vereker was informed that the adoption of the report that day was necessary, in order that the legal preliminaries required by Parliament might be complied with before the next session, he would withdraw his suggestion.

The Lord Mayor said the Council would understand the matter better if they allowed the Town Clerk to read the two telegrams which had been received from Dr. Gray that morning.

Alderman Lambert observed that the Council was bound to adopt the report, in fulfilment of the compact which all parties had entered into before Mr. Cardwell, when a deputation waited on him, requesting the appointment of a Royal commission.

Mr. Farquhar then read the telegrams referred to by the Lord Mayor, which were to the effect that the Home Office had consented, in consideration of the fact that her Majesty issued the commission on the understanding that the report of the Commissioner should be accepted as a final arbitration as to the water supply, to permit the report to be forwarded the night previous to enable the Corporation to proceed with the bill next Session.

Dr. Gray suggested that the letter dated 27th June, 1860, addressed to Mr. Cardwell, and signed by the Lord Mayor and the city representatives, should be read for the Council, in order that they might clearly understand the conditions on which the Irish Government issued the commission. The letter was accordingly read.

Mr. Vereker said he had been informed by the law agent that time was very pressing, which circumstance, taken in conjunction with the fact that, as it appeared from the letter read by the town clerk, the Corporation had pledged themselves to be bound by the report of Mr. Hawkshaw, induced him to consent to the immediate adoption of the report.

After some observations from Mr. Whelan, relative to the condemnation by the Commissioners of the Lough Owel scheme,

The Lord Mayor put the question, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE MAYORALTY OF 1861.

Alderman Roe then rose and said—My Lord Mayor, I sincerely congratulate the Council, and the citizens of Dublin generally, on the perfect unanimity which has just been exhibited on the very important and vexed question of the supply of water to the city. (Hear.) When we recollect the angry feelings which it created in this house, as well as outside of doors, the satisfactory result arrived at is peculiarly a matter of congratulation. (Hear, hear.) I should not have prefaced the subject which I am about to bring before you with these extraneous observations, but that I have been prompted do so by my feelings. (Hear, hear.) The question which I have assumed to myself the duty of bringing before you is as important in its way as the one you have already decided; and I sincerely trust that the decision upon it will be equally as gratifying. (Hear, hear.) I have to apologise to the house for taking the prominent position which the notice on the paper places me in, but my excuse is, that I could not, consistently with what I conceived to be my duty, resist the pressure which both publicly and privately has been placed upon me, to use my best exertions to extricate the Corporation from the difficulty in which it has been placed with reference to the election of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. (Hear, hear.) My absence from the Council while this question was under consideration has, perhaps, in the opinion of my fellow-citizens, afforded me the opportunity of restoring concord and unanimity. (Hear, hear.) I regret that the Corporation has been divided on such an important question—a question which, in my opinion, in some measure involves the liberty of the subject. I have been opposed, during my public life, to trammelling any man's action—it is freedom of action that fits us for the proper discharge of those duties which devolve upon us in our collective and individual capacity. (Hear, hear.) I joined the reformed Corporation under the presidency of Daniel O'Connell, and I did so with the firm belief that I was entering not a political, but a municipal body. (Hear, hear.) I would not have associated myself with it upon any other condition than that of being useful to the city in which I was born. (Hear, hear.) As there are very few of the present members who were in the Corporation at the time I allude to, I may state it was a principle laid down by O'Connell himself, in order to meet the wishes of the citizens generally, that there should be alternately a Protestant and Catholic chosen to fill the office of Lord Mayor. It is essential to the usefulness of the Corporation that the two large and influential parties in it should be fairly represented, and it would be to me a matter of deep regret, although I am a politician of very decided opinions, to see the Conservative element diminished or extinguished. (Hear, hear.) I trust that this Council will always fairly represent the whole body of the citizens, and that there will be no disturbance of the two elements of which it consists. I may now ask the majority of the house *cui bono* can they persevere in the course they have adopted? There is no doubt but if your design was fully carried out, you would influence the election of a member of Parliament to represent the city, but in order to effect that small amount of good, you must inflict a deep injury upon the character of the Corporation and upon our city. (Hear, hear.) I believe the exaction of any pledge, beyond what is required by the law from the person elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor, is perfectly unjustifiable, and detrimental to us as a representative assembly. (Hear, hear.) I have made it my business to communicate with what is called the Liberal party in this Council, and I was extremely proud to find that a great many of them, who had, in the first instance, been induced to look upon our proceeding with favour, have seen reason to change their minds. (Hear, hear.) I do sincerely hope that the entire party will act similarly, and be unanimous in repairing the mistake into which we have fallen. (Hear, hear.) The feeling of the public is, that the Lord Mayor should be selected without the exaction of any pledge that was not required by law, and since I entered this room I have heard that the Conservatives have agreed upon the election of a man who is eligible in every respect, as regards his high social standing, his wealth, and his generosity, and who has, on a former occasion, filled the office of Lord Mayor with great satisfaction to all parties. (Hear, hear.) His name, I have no doubt, if I were at liberty to name it, would have great weight with the house. The notice which I have placed on the paper is as follows:—That I "will bring under the consideration of the Council, the anomalous state of the question relative to the nomination and election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, and will move that the Council shall again consider the resolutions of the 2nd July and 3rd September last, and enter into such resolutions, and take such steps as they shall decide to be expedient, with the view of removing the difficulties which have arisen concerning the selection of a member of the Council to fill the office of Lord Mayor in the ensuing year." In pursuance of that notice I beg to propose the following resolution, which, I may mention, was drawn up by a staunch Liberal, but it so entirely represents my opinions and feelings that I unhesitatingly adopt it as my own:—"Inasmuch as the question of freedom by grandbirth is now in a train of legal investigation, and will of necessity be settled before the next revision, we deem it inexpedient to press the resolutions of the 2nd of July and 3rd September, as to the election of a Lord Mayor for 1861." The postponement any longer of the election of a Lord Mayor would be not only exceedingly embarrassing to the member chosen, but to the city at large. The office of Lord Mayor was considerably mixed up with the trade and commerce of the city, and all classes of traders were anxiously watching the decision of the Council on the subject. I hope the Corporation will this day deprive their enemies from asserting that they have violated the compact which was silently entered into between the two parties of which it is composed, and will leave it in the hands of the party whose turn it is to elect a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year to do so untrammelled by any pledge. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Curran was proceeding to second the resolution——

Alderman Reynolds wished to ask Alderman Roe, before the motion was seconded, whether he did not agree, at a meeting of the Liberal party, held on Saturday, to postpone the discussion of this question.

Alderman Roe said that he had distinctly reserved to himself the right of dealing with this question on that day as he thought proper, but he as distinctly let it be understood that if the house considered the question would be forwarded by a postponement he would consent to that course. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Reynolds said he withdrew a resolution which he had moved as an amendment, at the meeting he had referred to, on the understanding that Alderman Roe would not discuss the question that day.

Alderman Lambert said Alderman Reynolds was out of order in addressing the house on a motion which was not seconded.

Alderman Curran—There was a discussion among ourselves as to postponing this motion.

Alderman Reynolds—I object to your seconding the motion.

Alderman Curran—I have a right to second it. When I have done so you can talk as long as you like.

Mr. Scally—You have no right to second a motion which Alderman Roe is willing to withdraw. (Cries of "No, no.")

The Lord Mayor said it remained in the discretion of Alderman Roe, whether he would withdraw or proceed with the motion.

Mr. Redmond confirmed Alderman Roe's version of what took place at the meeting of the Radical party.

Alderman Roe repeated his former statement, and intimated he would proceed with the motion.

Alderman Curran then proceeded to second the motion. He had no objection to postpone it, but he was of opinion that that question would more properly come under consideration when Alderman Roe's proposition was fairly before the Council. (Hear, hear.) Circumstances had occurred since Saturday which rendered it wise, if not expedient, for them to proceed with the question that day. The decision in the case of the grandbirth franchise would be given to-day; and the appeal, he had been informed, at the instance of either party, would be prosecuted next term. It was, therefore, perfectly useless in their insisting on any man selected to fill the civic chair to take any pledge on the subject whatever. (Hear.) He did not support the motion precisely on the grounds urged by the proposer. He did not conceive it was inexpedient to pass such a resolution as was adopted at the instance of Alderman D'Arcy before the case was put in a train of legal inquiry, but now that it was so, the Council had nothing to do with it, and the legal and definite decision would be delivered before a second registration of the Parliamentary voters could take place for the city of Dublin. If the question of the franchise were decided to-morrow, for instance, in favour of the admission, why the beaten party would at once lodge an appeal, and if the decision was against the Liberals, they would, of course, lodge an appeal forthwith. That was the fact. He (Alderman Curran) had a conversation that day with Mr. Brady upon the subject, and there was no doubt about it. In that event, then, the question would be decided in Jan., or at Michaelmas at the farthest, and no harm could be done, as no man who claimed admission would be qualified to vote until October. The whole question had now been transferred to another tribunal, and would be fully discussed before any admissions could take place. As that was to be set at rest by the judgment of the Court of Error, what result could the Council arrive at in persevering to exact a pledge from the candidate? Under these circumstances he thought they should not attempt to impose a pledge, or to limit or circumscribe the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, unless it were through imperative necessity. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt that the Lord Mayor would be, to a certain extent, placed in an awkward position by requiring him to take this pledge. If, for instance, some freeman claimed admission by right of grandbirth, it certainly would be a very awkward thing for him to say, I cannot entertain your application, because I have taken a pledge not to admit the like of you. Nothing, in fact, but the absolute requirements of the case should induce the Council to impose such a restriction upon a gentleman who sought the honour of representing the second city in the empire. Every candid person should admit that the time had arrived, and that circumstances had so changed, that they would be acting only as honest men in declining to press the matter of the pledge further. It would be utterly useless on their part to do so. What could be the motive for so doing? He knew that Alderman Reynolds did consider there was good reason for so doing; but he defied Alderman Reynolds, or any other man, to show any good reason why, as honest men, they should persevere in this policy, and why they should not change their course as circumstances had changed. He would not say but there was a time when some pledge might, with propriety, have been required; and he had voted with his party, when they thought that such was requisite; but that was at a time when the question at issue was not under legal investigation before a competent tribunal. It was now taken out of their hands, and should be decided altogether independently of them and of the Lord Mayor. Upon these grounds he thought that, in place of degrading themselves by changing their former opinions, it was their duty to do so because the circumstances had changed altogether. He would, therefore, advise his friends no longer to persevere in requiring the pledge. Let both parties meet hand in hand with friendship and amity, and let them redeem themselves from any reflection that may have been cast upon them by these proceedings in the minds of their fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear, and applause, and cries of "Question, question.")

His Lordship was about to put the question, when

Alderman Reynolds said he regretted that Alderman Roe, for whom he entertained so great respect, should have put his motion. Alderman Roe had done him the honour to invite him to a meeting of the Liberal members at Spadaccini's Hotel, on Saturday last, and he then felt that the question involved in his notice of motion was so important that he left his residence in the county of Galway, at 4 o'clock, and travelled at once to Dublin. At the meeting to which he referred there were 27 members of the Liberal party present. The question was argued at full length, and in the end it was agreed that no resolution should be proposed pending the consideration of the question before the Revising Barristers, Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw, and they had separated upon that understanding. He (Alderman Reynolds) had asked Alderman Roe what he intended to do with his resolution, and he applied to Alderman Roe to withdraw or postpone it. That appeal was backed by Dr. Gray and the majority of the members present. As he (Alderman Reynolds) understood Alderman Roe—and he did not by any means intend to impeach his veracity—it was his intention to postpone or withdraw his motion, pending the decision of the court. Alderman Roe, however, appeared to have reserved to himself the right of consulting his own judgment upon this matter. Alderman Reynolds then said he had several reasons for opposing this motion. In the first place, it was ill-timed; and in the next place it involved a discussion upon a question which was pending before a legal tribunal. Alderman Curran had misstated the law and the facts. He said that the entire question was at present under judicial consideration. That was not a fact. The case now pending as to the registration of Mr. Griffith before the Revising Barrister was different from that which the Corporation were now considering, for that case was an appeal to the barristers to remove a man from the Parliamentary roll who was on it for six years, and who exercised the right of franchise on three several occasions; and although this case was palpably different from the one to which the attention of the Council was now directed, Mr. Curran had told them that they would be liable to indictment for misdemeanour if they exacted such a pledge as the one in question.

Alderman Curran said he had never stated that it would be an indictable offence to take Alderman D'Arcy's pledge.

Alderman Reynolds—Well, at any rate, you said it would be an indictable offence to take my pledge. Alderman Reynolds then referred at considerable length to the several meetings held by the members of the Liberal party, for the purpose of showing that it was their wish the motion of Alderman Roe should be postponed. He also contended that the questions to be decided by the Revising Barristers and the Court of Queen's Bench were quite different, and that the effect of these decisions would be different. If an appeal was made to the Queen's Bench from his lordship's decision, and that the court reversed it, then the law was settled, or if it affirmed his lordship's decision, then the law was settled; but if the judges of the Queen's Bench were equally divided upon the question, then his lordship's division would still stand. Alderman Reynolds pressed his argument that the decision of Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw would be upon a question totally distinct from that with which the Corporation was bound to deal. He admitted the Corporation were in a fix. (Hear, hear.) But there were three modes by which it could extricate itself. One was to continue the present Lord Mayor in office for another year. (Loud cries of "No, no.") He did not propose this, but merely suggested it. The other mode was to swallow their own words and to repeal the pledge. And there was a third mode which, in his opinion, was the most rational of all—to select a Lord Mayor duly qualified from the whole body, and not from a section of it, without reference to his religion or his politics, but with reference to his public character and his mental capacity. (Hear, hear.) Throwing aside, however, all the arguments which he had used against the adoption of this resolution, he was of opinion that his lordship could not, in accordance with the bye-laws, put it from the chair. The 23rd bye-law stated—"That no resolution of the Council shall be rescinded or varied except upon a motion made on a notice, which shall specify the object for which such resolution shall be rescinded or varied."

The Lord Mayor was of opinion that Alderman Roe's motion did not comply with the requirements of the 23rd bye-law.

Alderman Curran—I think——

Alderman Reynolds—I beg your pardon, the Lord Mayor has already decided the point.

Alderman Curran—Surely his lordship won't decide without hearing the opposite side.

The Lord Mayor—I have decided.

Alderman Curran—I think the resolution of Alderman Roe is a legitimate one.

Alderman Reynolds—I call Alderman Curran to order, and request him to resume his seat. (Oh, oh!)

Alderman Curran—I have a right to explain.

The Lord Mayor—If the argument went on, you would have a right to explain any matter you thought necessary, but now the discussion is stopped by my decision, right or wrong.

Alderman Curran—It is very unfair towards me that when an unfounded allegation is put forward you will not allow me an opportunity of explaining it. What I said on the occasion referred to by Alderman Reynolds was, that, in the opinion of several lawyers, to make a man who entered on a judicial office take a pledge was a misdemeanour. As to Alderman Reynolds' ribald vulgarity, I treat it with perfect contempt. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Roe regretted that Alderman Reynolds did not consider it consistent with his duty to meet this question in a fair, manly spirit. He would give a legal notice before he left the Council, which he would take occasion to bring before the Council at the very earliest opportunity.

Some discussion then ensued as to the day to be named for discussing Alderman Roe's motion, and it was eventually decided that the Council should be summoned for Monday next.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

CONDUCT OF THE PIEDMONTESE AT ANCONA.

The Count de Quatrebarges, who was high in command under General Lamoriciere, has drawn up a statement of facts representing the fall of Ancona, from which it appears that when the fire of the Sardinians had rendered the city utterly defenceless, and while the conditions of capitulation were under discussion, the Piedmontese recommenced a fire along the whole line, in spite of the despatch of flags of truce, in spite of repeated signals announcing the cessation of hostilities, and in spite of the Piedmontese naval officers sent on shore to prevent further slaughter. The bombardment and the cannonade continued from the 28th to eight o'clock on the morning of the 29th. During all this time not a single shot was fired by the besieged. Thus for 12 hours did the Piedmontese bombard a defenceless town, contrary to the law of nations, and to every feeling of honour and humanity.

NAPLES AND SARDINIA.

NAPLES, OCT. 22.—In the provinces of Ostani, Brindisi, Paola, Lecce, and Catanzero, the voting is almost unanimously in favour of annexation.

THE CONSTITUTION IN AUSTRIA.

PARIS, OCT. 22.—The *Constitutionnel* contains an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, congratulating the Austrian Government on the reforms just promulgated, and expressing regret that the Government had not sent a civil instead of a military Governor-General to Venice.

PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The *Times* and *Daily News* call attention to the insolence of the Prussian officials and the denial of justice towards a British subject. The English residents at Bonn, who had put forth a protest against the slur cast upon Englishmen have been charged with libel, and have undergone interrogatives, and have been compelled to submit to judicial processes altogether repugnant to British ideas on the liberty of the subject.

The *Times* and *Daily News* conclude by some remarks to the disparagement of alliance with Prussia, who is hoping that we shall be simple enough to back her up with money and men, in a policy and system of Government which England abhors.

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, MONDAY.—The Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company's steamer North American, from Quebec on 13th instant, arrived at Moville at 8 p.m., and proceeded immediately, having transferred all her mails on board the tender in waiting.

The steam ship Una had arrived out on the 12th.

The reception of the Prince of Wales at New York was most enthusiastic, and the ball on the night of the 13th passed off with great *eclat*.

The Governor-General of Canada left Quebec on the 12th instant for Boston, whence he will sail for England on the 17th. Sir F. W. Williams will be administrator of government in his absence.

A Washington telegram states that information from Mexico had been received to the effect that the Government of Great Britain contemplated an entire withdrawal of relations with Miramon, and that the Spanish Minister at the Mexican capital had received urgent advice from the Havana authorities to treat the Liberal government with the greatest respect.

About 300 dollars had been subscribed in Boston in aid of the sufferers by the wreck of the Connaught. A meeting of passengers had also been held in that city, and resolutions had been passed warmly, complimenting Captain Leitch, officers and crew, and also captain Wilson, of the Minnie Schiffer, and crew for their conduct.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, OCT. 12.—Stocks moderately active, and higher money and exchange unaltered. Flour—State and western a little firmer, but prices without striking change; superfine State, 5·35 to 5·40. Sales 9,000. Receipts over 26,000 barrels. Canadian quiet and firm. Wheat a shade better, with a fair export demand. Sales, 3,000 bushels. Corn better, with a fair demand. Oats steady. Beef unchanged. Pork steady; prime 1450. Lard dull; sales small.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 10.—Cotton firm, at 10½d to 10¾d.

MONTREAL, OCT. 13.—(Heward and Morgan's report)—Flour very active, with large sales. No. 1 superfine 5·65 to 5·70. Wheat has changed hands at 1.20 for no. 1 Chicago spring, and holders now ask 1·22. Peas unchanged. Ashes—Pots 5·60 to 5·65; pearls 5·55 with moderate demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company have effected an insurance of £100,000 upon the vessel, at the rate of five per cent. for the six months' during which she will lie at Milford Haven. This will only cover the preference capital.

The *Daily News* states it is reported that Mr. Frederick Peel will be the new Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Laing. The acceptance of this office does not render re-election necessary.

The *Times* says it has reason to believe that Mr. Frederick Peel will be Mr. Laing's successor in the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The *Times* has a leader on the ruffianism displayed at Richmond, Virginia, towards the Prince of Wales, and does not doubt that these outrages will call forth corresponding demonstrations of good feeling in more important cities amongst a more enlightened class of the American community.

The Grand Duke Michael, and the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia are at Windsor Castle, with their suite on a visit to her Majesty. Baron Brunow is in attendance.

Lord Palmerston proceeded to Windsor yesterday, on a visit to her Majesty.

The *Post* says the King of Sardinia is to make his entry into Naples on the 29th.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper telegraphs that the rumours that enormous convoys of materials and munitions of war had proceeded during the last few days on the road to Lyons is not true.

The first account of the scrutiny on the Annexation question in the kingdom of Naples reached Paris last night. The correspondent of the *Post* says they announce the almost perfect unanimity of the voting.

The Turin *Military Gazette* states that Garibaldi will go to meet Victor Emmanuel on his entry into Naples, and that the King will tender him his hand, greeting him with the title of marshal. Generals Fanti, La Marmora, De Sonnaz, and Cialdini will also be created marshals on that occasion.

STRICT INTERPRETATION.—Some years ago, Mr. Kidwell was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text, "In my father's house are many mansions." He had scarcely read the words when an old man stood up, and said, "I tell you, folks! I know his father well; he lives 15 miles from Lexington, in old Kentuck, in an old log cabin, and there ain't but one room in the house."

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather during the greater part of yesterday, was exceedingly fine and mild for the present season of the year. The Ulster arrived in very good time yesterday evening, with the English mails, and the Connaught left at half-past seven, conveying the Irish mails to Holyhead.

Yesterday afternoon, a horse, to which a car was attached, and which had been left standing at the door of its owner, Mr. Needham, of Kingstown-avenue, took fright, and ran off with great rapidity down the avenue and into George's-street, and was not stopped until he dashed up against the window of Mr. Patrick Leedom's shop, 73, Lower George's-street, and broke two large panes of glass. Beyond this, however, no further damage was sustained.

The harbour authorities have commenced the erection of additional lamps under the shed which covers a portion of the Carlisle Pier, which, indeed, were much needed, as the deficiency of light previously existing, rendered it most inconvenient for travellers going by the steamboats, especially those who had a quantity of luggage.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

At half-past ten o'clock, yesterday morning, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Elizabeth Matthews, charwoman, was brought up in custody of 75 F, and charged by him with being disorderly, at Upper George's-street. She was also charged by James Thompson, a labourer residing at Monkstown, for assaulting him at Upper George's-street on the previous evening.—The magistrate ordered her to find bail, or to be imprisoned for seven days for the first charge, and to be fined ten shillings, or, in default thereof, to be imprisoned for fourteen days, for the second offence.

William Byrne, remanded from Tuesday last, was brought up on a charge of having beaten his wife, Elizabeth Byrne.—The plaintiff not having appeared against him, he was discharged.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—Latest Departures—Captain and Mrs Carbet, Lieut.-General Sir J Pennefather, K C B; Mr and Mrs J Taylor, Mrs and the Miss Milner, Mr and Mrs Raymond, Miss J Hippesley, Lieutenant Jackson, 17th Lancers; Captain Cole, 15th Regiment; J Blake, Esq; E Lawgh, Esq. Still sojourning—Earl and Countess Fingal and suite; Right Honourable Sir T Wyse, K C B; Mr, Mrs, and the Miss Haughton; Mrs and the Misses Hunter, the Honourable J Mostyn and Mrs Mostyn, family and suite; J Finlo, Esq.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The matriculation examinations concluded on Saturday evening last, and the result was announced yesterday (Monday). There were 64 entered in the Faculty of Arts, 25 in Medicine, 7 in Engineering, and 2 in Agriculture. Total, 98 new entries for the year.

The following is the list of those who passed the examinations, arranged alphabetically:—

Arts—Anderson, Walter; Armour, James B; Beare, Thomas; Beattie, Henry H; Boyd, William; Brennan, Samuel; Browne, James; Browne, J Walton; Clements, W; Coffey, Robert S; Colhoun, Robert; Carrie, S C; Dill, Samuel; Dobbin, Wm; Dougherty, James B; Dunlop, Robert; Fleck, James; Fleming, Samuel M'D E; Gamble, John W; Gordon, David; Hamilton, Alfred T; Hanna, John H; Hanna, Robert; Hawthorn, Samuel; Heron, Alex; Hodges, George J L; Houston, Thomas; Jamison, John W; Jeffrey, Robert; Kane, John; Kane, William; Leitch, Matthew; Lindsay, Samuel; Maybin, William; Moore, John C; Moore, John H; M'Giffin, Alex; M'Knight, Geo; M'Keown, John; M'Neilly, Alex James; M'Ninch, James W; Niblock, James; O'Connor, Bledon B; O'Hare, Thos; Park, William; Patton, Alex; Robinson, John; Rose, Henry; Russell, James; Smith, Wm; Steen, John; Stevelly, Robert; Stevenson, Robt; Strain, David A; Thompson, G B; Watson, John; Weaver, John B; Weir, Isaac; Wilson, George; Workman, Robert.

Medicine—Carmichael, Thomas; Croskery, Robt; Dickson, James R; Doyle, Bernard; Foreman, Thos D; Gilmore, Thomas C; Henry, E W; Lytle, John D; Mackenzie, Joseph; M'Cully, James; M'Murtry, Alex. H H; Pirrie, John; Porter, Alex; Booth, Samuel; Runneth, Alex K; Scandrett, John; Thompson, Thos. Alex; Thornly, John G; Ward, Marcus J Barrington; *ad eundem*, from Galway; M'Ilhatton, Alex.

Engineering—Bell, Thomas H M; Clarke, Saml; Hermon, James; Houston, Robert; Long, Richd G; M'Carthy, Daniel; Walker, Alexander.

Agriculture.—Coates, Arthur H; Deaks, R. B.

There were nine rejected.

IRISH MISSION.—UNION PRAYER MEETING.—On Monday evening, at eight o'clock, the weekly meeting of the friends and supporters of the above mission, for the purpose of engaging in prayer and praise, and also of hearing portions of the Divine Word read, took place in the Metropolitan Hall, when the undernamed clergymen were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings:—The Rev. Thomas Scott in the chair; Revs. C. F. MacCarthy, D. Harding, Hamilton M'Ghee, John Moran, and a stranger. The proceedings were commenced with singing a hymn, after which the Rev. D. Harding engaged in prayer for a religious revival in England amongst all classes. Another clergyman read a Scripture lesson from the 29th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, and afterwards offered up supplications for the hospitals and prisons in the city. The Rev. Hamilton M'Ghee then delivered an exhortation to holiness of life, &c.; after which the Rev. C. F. MacCarthy gave out one of Dr. Watt's hymns, and afterwards read a Scripture lesson from the 13th chapter of Revelations. He next engaged in prayer for the *unification* of Italy, and besought for that land the blessed light of the everlasting Gospel, and for its people the blessings of peace, and that all missionaries now labouring in the cause of the Gospel might be given success, &c. The meeting was concluded with praise and prayer about a quarter to ten o'clock.

THE GRAVES IN THE CRIMEA.—Captain Clipperton, her Majesty's Consul at Theodosia, represents in a letter dated June 2nd, that Colonel Gowan, of the United States army, has expended the sum of about £600 in restoring the graves of British officers who fell before Sebastopol, in rebuilding the walls of the various cemeteries, and in planting cypresses and roses round the tombs. It is proposed, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, as Colonel Gowan declines to accept any repayment for this outlay, to ask those who feel an interest in preserving from injury the last resting-places of relatives or old friends, to join in a subscription for the purpose of presenting to him some recognition of his kind services. Messrs. Cox and Co. have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed for this purpose, and a committee of officers have expressed their readiness to see that the amount is expended in the purchase of a suitable testimonial.

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY.—COOTEHILL, OCT. 20.—This branch was opened for traffic on Thursday last. A number of the townspeople of Cootehill went on the first train to Ballibay. The half-past six P.M. train had a large number of buyers for the Cootehill fair from Dundalk. John Dawson, Esq., the energetic and courteous traffic manager, with A. Minnett, Esq., Derrygooney Lodge, one of the directors, were in Cootehill on Friday, in order to give information to and assist all who had cattle and other produce to send from the fair. It is expected that Cootehill, always a good market town, will now become one of the first markets and fairs in the North.—*Belfast-News Letter*.

DESPERATE HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN FRANCE.—Several highway robberies, attended with violence, have recently been perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Uri (Basses Pyrenees), France, by four men who have hitherto baffled all the efforts of the police to arrest them. Three days since they met a peasant, whom they at once knocked down, and rifled. Finding only eight sous they threw them in his face and left him. The same night they met another man and robbed him of 390f., after stunning him with heavy blows on the head. One of them proposed to burn him alive, but the others would not consent to this atrocity, and they even bound up the man's wounds before they left him. When they afterwards came to share the booty, three of them declared that the other had taken more than 320f. from their victim's pocket. He denied that he had done so, and a violent dispute arose among them. At last, in order to decide the point, they went back to the poor fellow, who was still lying on the road, though by this time somewhat recovered. In reply to their questions, he said he had only had 320f., and the robbers, satisfied as to the good faith of their companion, immediately made off.—*Galignani*.

SPIRITUALISM IN INDIA.—The following curious story is now current among the natives in the neighbourhood of Agra:—A native, residing some distance down country, lately died. On arriving in the other world (the sequel will explain how his adventures there came to my knowledge), the first person he met was an old creditor, who rather to his dismay accosted him in the following manner:—"I say, old fellow, you owe me twenty rupees!" "I dare say I do," he replied; "but how can I pay you here? I am only just arrived, and you know very well I could not bring money with me." "Well then," said the creditor, "you must come with me to the judge." This functionary was found seated in state on a magnificent cushion, dispensing justice; and, on referring to his books, he made the discovery that a mistake had occurred, the wrong man having been summoned by the messengers of death—a chumar, in fact, instead of a sweeper of the same name. Celestial powers could not, of course, be expected to be familiar with such very low castes, and possibly such slight errors are not uncommon! The judge ordered the mistake to be rectified; but, before dismissing our friend, advised him, as soon as he returned to earth, to pay his debt. "But," urged the defendant, "how am I to send the money here? No bank would conduct such a transaction." "Take, then," said the judge, "to Bindraban, the celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage near Muttra—" and give it to the priests at the temple, in whose possession you will also find the bond by which you agreed to pay this sum. If they say they have not got the bond, desire them to look for it on the *culum-dan*." The dead man returned to life just in time to prevent the combustion of his remains, and set off by dak to Muttra, proceeded to the temple at Bindraban, explained the circumstances to the priests, and offered [illegible] twenty rupees. They declined to receive it, and denied all knowledge of the bond; but at the applicant's request consented to send for the *culum-dan* (box for reed pens) and examine it. There was no bond! Our hero was now somewhat perplexed, but at last bethought himself of inquiring whether there was not another *culum-dan* in the house, and, after some delay, another was found, brought, and opened; and there, sure enough, was the bond, folded up, at the bottom of the box! It was, of course, given up to the owner, on payment of the money, and he went on his way [illegible]. The tale is evidently concocted by the priests of Bindraban, in order to add to their reputation [illegible] and draw additional pilgrims to their [illegible] annual festival, which, as we are told by [illegible] Gazetteer," takes place in September and [illegible]—*Delhi Gazette*.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—Government has delivered a knock-down blow. The *Gazette de Lyons*, presuming on the patronage of the Cardinal Senator, Archbishop de Bonald, whose pastorals is embodied into leading articles, scorned to take certain hints given by the authorities (as indicated by the official report), and by persisting in calling for bayonets and blood has courted and met annihilation. France will not be bullied or bounded on to put down Italian efforts for independence; the clamourers for intervention are themselves put down, and those who call for violence and tyranny have had that nostrum to swallow *in proprid persona*. The public press stultifies its very aim and object when it advocates a system under which freedom of print is called *assassinat imprimendi licentia*; in pulpits and passionate but one side of the argument had any chance of being heard. The decree in this morning's *Moniteur* was hawked about Paris after and before church service—nothing else is talked of to-day.

The *Constitutionnel* is instructed to give flat denial of any Prussian or Austrian summons for an explanation of French policy of intentions; "Baron Hubner is in Paris for no such purpose;" the Sunday paper, *Courrier du Dimanche*, habituates the public to a weekly sell of this sort, and is losing all character.

There exists a dispatch of Baron Schleinitz, the text of which will reach you, addressed to the Prussian envoy at Turin, De St. Simon (Oct 13th), in which he talks the usual language of diplomacy about "rights," and questions any right founded on nationality. He admits that the very groundwork of Berlin's policy for Modena and the full and entire assertion of that principle in its Germanic application, but labours to show that the gander's sauce won't do for the goose, a distinction "to be impressed on Count Cavour."

When the Duchy of Brunswick cast out its incorrigible sovereign, when Schleswig-Holstein struggled to annex itself to Germany, when Neufchatel achieved its annexation to Switzerland, Prussia had not the *same* catechism: the House of Brandenburg is made up of a series of annexations, none of them quite voluntary. Out of 700 square miles in Italy by the Count of Dresden, 500 now belong to Berlin-Silesia and the Duchy of Posen; the once sovereign bishoprics of Cologne, of Mayence, of Magdeburg have merged into Prussia by a process in which neither right nor even nationality cut any figure.

The *Gazette de France*, hard pushed for an argument against Italian unity, starts a theory that "*square* countries, like France and Spain, or triangular kingdoms, like England, may admit of a central authority; but the Peninsula, being an oblong parallelogram, is debarred by its shape from enjoying any such advantage," which is quite as wise an objection as most of the speculations in anti-Italian statesmanship, though its simple announcement may disturb one's centre of gravity.

It appears that the exertions of the anti-Gallican or Gallophobic folks in Germany to get up demonstrations on the Leipsic battle anniversary have not met with the success they counted on: sobriety and sense have opposed a *vis inertiæ* to the efforts of the commemorators, and the bonfires have not been brilliant. At Munich some 1,200 fire eaters got together in a beer brewery, and drank flagons to patriot toasts quite harmlessly. The "Fiery Frank" has not much to fear from the "Furious Hun," though he "wave all his banners and charge with all his chivalry."

There is talk of the Nuncio's departure from Paris being followed by the recall of the Duc de Gramont from Rome, but no one attaches importance now to the withdrawal of envoys. By the way, I see you refer to the memoirs of Grammont, under the impression that Antony Hamilton's family connexion is identical with the Roman Ambassador's; the names are not spelt alike. The double m is the distinction. You are, I see, also under a natural impression that the ambassador's wife is a Roman Catholic. She is a Scotch lady (a Miss Mackinnon), and not a convert. The guard of honour sent to escort her at her villa, near Frascati, was simple courtesy.

By a communication dated Paris, Sunday evening, we learn:—

The last news from Naples is not without importance Crispi has finally given up the contest, resigned his office, and left the capital. M. Mazzini has also delivered the Neapolitans of his unwelcome presence, and sailed for Genoa. The Piedmontese and Neapolitans have met and fought, and the latter have been defeated. The action took place at Isernia, in the province of Molise, in the Abruzzi. The Piedmontese are said to have 700 prisoners, including 50 officers, and Generals Sonnaz and Douglass. The colours of the 1st Neapolitan regiment of the line have also fallen into their hands. The Neapolitans fell back upon Venafro, where a second engagement is expected to take place.

The *Patrie* announces that the new Austrian constitution was promulgated at Vienna this morning, and was received with the utmost satisfaction by all classes of the population.

The French Government commission, sitting at Vincennes, is making experiments with Mr. Whitworth's rifle, which they unanimously pronounce to be superior to any in use. It is contemplated to arm with it the 20th battalions of Foot Chasseurs. I hear that Mr. Whitworth, was in Paris last week, and had an interview with the Emperor on the subject. Mr. Whitworth's experimental cannon is also about to be experimented on at the Polygon of La Fere.

It is not true, as stated by one of your contemporaries, that the ironplated frigate, La Gloire, has been found unmanageable at sea. Her chief drawback is, that she can only carry a very small amount of coal—o nly (I understand) for three days' consumption.

The Imperial Guard is about to receive a further increase—two regiments of Carbiniers (heavy cavalry), one regiment of Marine Infantry, and one regiment of Tirailleurs.

The French papers show great irritation at the celebration of the anniversary of *Leipsic* by the Germans. The *Siecle* has an angry article on the subject; it says:—

"What would our neighbours say if we were to give way to such manifestations for the anniversary of the victories which France gained in Germany, not by the help of treachery, and in consequence of a condition, but alone and by courage? Our country would be harrying *fetes* every day, if one of our contemporaries wrote, some short time ago, when speaking of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, which the English have since had the good taste to pass over in silence, 'it is were necessary to decorate with laurels the caps of our soldiers on the anniversary of every battle gained, it would be needful to decree that the laurel should form part of the military uniform at all times.' Let our neighbours believe us, and let them do away with this system of provocation forever and France. We *feel* none of the victories which we have gained over them; let them imitate our reserve, and the good example lately set by the English."

The *Journal des Debats* publishes the text of a dispatch addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia to Count de Brassier de St. Simon, Prussian representative at Turin. It is an able and temperate condemnation of the revolutionary proceedings of the Sardinian Government.—"Coblentz, Oct. 13.

"Monsieur le Comte,—The Government of the King of Sardinia, in communicating to us through its Minister at Berlin the memorandum of the 12th ult., seems to have wished that we should make known to it the impression which its recent acts and the principles by which it seeks to justify them have produced on the Prince Regent's Cabinet.

"If it is only now that we reply to this step, your excellency will have appreciated beforehand the motives of the delay. On the one hand you know how desirous we are to maintain friendly relations with the Cabinet of Turin; and on the other, the fundamental rules of our policy are too present to your mind for you not to have felt the deep divergence of principle which any explanation must necessarily prove to exist between us and the Government of King Victor Emmanuel.

"In presence, however, of the more and more rapid progress of events, we cannot prolong a silence which might give rise to much-to-be-regretted misunderstandings, and throw a false light on our real sentiments. It is, therefore, for the purpose of preventing erroneous judgments that, by order of the Prince Regent, I now point out to you, without reserve, the manner in which we look at the recent acts of the Sardinian Government, and the principles developed in its memorandum above alluded to.

"All the arguments in that document lead to one point—the principle of the absolute right of nationalities. We are certainly far from wishing to dispute the high value of the national idea. It is the essential and loudly-avowed spring of our own policy which, in Germany, will always have for object development and union, by a more effectual and powerful organisation of the national strength.

"But while attributing to the principle of nationalities a great importance, the Prussian Government cannot find in it that justification of a policy which would set aside all respect for the principle of right. On the contrary, far from regarding those two principles as incompatible, it thinks that it is only in the legal path of reforms, and in respecting existing rights, that it is permitted to a regular government to realise the legitimate wishes of nations.

"According to the Sardinian memorandum, everything ought to give way to the exigencies of national aspirations, and that whenever public opinion shall declare itself in favour of those aspirations, the existing authorities have only to abdicate their power before such a manifestation.

"A maxim so diametrically opposed to the most elementary rules of the law of nations could not be applied without the most serious dangers for the repose of Italy, and for the political equilibrium of the peace of Europe.

"By supporting it, the path of reforms is abandoned to enter on that of revolutions. Nevertheless, it is by supporting itself on the absolute right of Italian nationality, and without being able to allege any other reason, that the Sardinian Government called on the Holy See to disband its non-Italian troops, and that, without waiting for the refusal, it invaded the Papal States, the greater part of which it now occupies.

"From this same pretext the insurrections which broke out in consequence of that invasion were supported by the army which the Sovereign Pontiff had formed to maintain public order was attacked and dispersed; and far from stopping in the path which it pursues in contempt of international right, the Sardinian Government has just given orders to its army to cross, on different points, the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, with the avowed object of assisting insurrection and militarily occupying the country.

"The Piedmontese have at the same time laid before it a bill tending to effect fresh annexation, in virtue of universal suffrage, and thus inviting the Italian people to formally declare the fall of their princes.

"It is in this manner that the Sardinian Government, while invoking the principle of non-intervention in favour of Italy, does not hesitate at the most flagrant infractions of the same principle, in its relations with the other Italian States.

"Called on to declare our opinion on such acts, and on such principles, we cannot but deeply and sincerely deplore them, and we think we perform a rigorous duty in expressing in the most explicit and most formal manner our disapprobation, both of those principles and of the application which has been made of them.

"In requesting you, Monsieur le Comte, to read this dispatch to Count de Cavour, and to leave him a copy of it, I take this opportunity, &c.,

SCHLEINITZ."

The *Moniteur* to-day contains a further proof of the liberal dispositions of the French Government. A clerical organ, the *Gazette de Lyon*, has been summarily suppressed for language far less vehement than that daily made use of by French bishops. Bouher, who fills, *ad interim*, the post of M. Billault, is the *executeur des hautes œuvres* on this occasion. The following are the reasons which he urges in support of this fresh act of oppression:—

"Sire,—Your Majesty's Government has thought that under existing circumstances, it was desirable to leave a wide freedom of appreciation to the organs of publicity. It trusted to the good sense of the country to discover in the midst of the different discussions what was in them just and reasonable, and what false and exaggerated. Tolerance would, however, become weakness, if those discussions should degenerate into insulting hostilities and guilty provocations. During the last few days there has taken place, among that part of the press which has the mission of representing the sacred cause of the Church, an increase of violence which it is important to stop by an act of firmness which has become necessary. One consideration has particularly struck me: it must not the minds of the public be unfortunately disturbed, and the authority of faith weakened, by the confusion which party spirit seeks to establish between its passions and the interests of religion? It is religion which is compromised, by making the most respectable principles the accessory as far as complicity in resentments or ambitions which the country has so often repudiated. Among the number of the journals which have taken this attitude, the *Gazettede Lyon* has made itself most remarkable by its incessant appeals to agitation, by the perfidy of its attacks against the Government, and by the systematic disdain which it has opposed to the most friendly advice of the Administration. In its number of the 17th instant it more particularly gave way to excesses which it is no longer possible to tolerate. In consequence, I have the honour to propose to your Majesty to affix your approbation to the subjoined decree, which orders the suppression of that journal, conformably to Article 33 of the law of February 17, 1852.

"E. ROUHER,
Minister, *ad interim*, of the Interior."

The report is followed by a decree, carrying out the recommendation therein contained.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 21.—The *Précurseur* of Antwerp relates the following anecdote:—

"During the progress of Queen Victoria through Antwerp an old man, decorated with a medal impressed with the effigy of the Queen, presented to the Sovereign of England a petition, which her Majesty received with the greatest condescension. The name of the old man is Ivan Lweeveld, aged 71 years, employed at Antwerp as a commissionaire of a hotel. This man's career was of a most stormy character. At 18 years of age he was summoned by conscription and incorporated in the 12th of the Line, intended for the army of Spain. Made prisoner in Catalonia by the English, he was placed upon the Pontoons, where he remained six months, almost without clothing or nourishment. Pressed by misery, he consented to take service in the English army, and was sent with his regiment to Gibraltar, and from thence to England. Some time afterwards his regiment was ordered to Portugal. Ivan Tweeveld made the campaign in Portugal, and that of Spain, under Sir John Moore and Lord Wellington, and was wounded twice. At the peace he returned to Belgium with a pension of 340 francs, and the medal of the British Sovereign with four clasps, upon which were engraved the four great battles in which he took part."

The nature of his petition to our Queen is not stated, but it appears that the old man is most sanguine as to the results of his application to her Majesty.

It appears that the winner of the 10,000fr. prize at the Grand Rifle Match at Vincennes is M. Joseph Gillion, of Mons, who obtained five prizes at the national *tir* of the September *fetes*, amongst which was the grand prize at the competition match of the crossbowmen and the carbineers. M. Gillion also obtained as a prize a carbine and a gold watch and chain given by his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders. The Belgian people are naturally much elated at the triumphs of their countryman, and many of the sporting fraternity are willing to back their rifle champion against Mr. Ross, the most successful marksman at the British shooting matches. Such a trial of skill would, no doubt, create the most intense interest, and enlist the national sympathies for the respective competitors in this amicable contest.

GARIBALDI ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

(From a Correspondent of *La Presse*.)

It is within the scope of every man's intelligence that Europe is very far from being in a normal state, or one suitable to its populations.

France, which holds beyond contradiction the first rank among the Continental powers, maintains six hundred thousand soldiers under arms, has one of the first fleets in the world, and an immense number of Government officials for the internal security.

England has not the same number of soldiers, but a superior fleet and a larger number, perhaps, of officials for the security of its distant possessions.

Russia and Prussia, for maintaining their equilibrium, require also to keep up many immense armies.

The secondary States—were it only from a spirit of imitation and to keep up appearances—are obliged to keep themselves proportionately on the same footing.

I shall not speak of Austria and the Ottoman Empire—both condemned to decay for the happiness of the unfortunate populations they have been oppressing for so many ages.

"Lastly, it may with reason be asked, Why this agitated and violent state of Europe? Every one speaks of civilisation and progress! It seems to me that we differ little—putting luxury out of the question—from those primitive times when men contended for rapine. We pass our lives in continually and mutually threatening one another, whilst in Europe the great majority not only of ordinary but of superior minds understand very well that this poor life of man might surely be passed better than in this constant state of menace and hostility, and without studying to kill one another scientifically.

Let us frame a supposition. Let us suppose Europe to form only one state. Who would think of disturbing its unity? To whom would the idea occur, I ask, of disturbing the peace of Europe—this sovereign of the world? On this supposition there would be no longer any army or fleet, and the immense sums diverted forcibly and almost invariably from the wants and misery of the peoples, to be lavished on sanguinary and unprofitable services, would be converted to the useful and beneficial development of industry—to the improvement of roads, the construction of bridges, the cutting of canals, the foundation of public establishments, and the building of schools, to rescue from wretchedness and ignorance so many poor creatures, who in every country of the world, whatever their stage of civilisation, are condemned to the degradation and prostitution of soul or body by selfish maladministration on the part of the privileged and powerful classes.

Well! the realisation of the social reforms I mentioned depends simply on a powerful and generous initiative; for, I ask, under what circumstances has Europe offered a better chance of success for these benefits to mankind?

Let us examine the situation in which Europe is at this moment. Alexander II. proclaiming in Russia the emancipation of the serfs; Victor Emmanuel in Italy, throwing his sceptre as a gage upon the field of battle, and exposing his life for the regeneration of a noble race and a great nation; in England, a virtuous Queen, and a generous, wise nation, enthusiastic in the cause of oppressed nationalities; lastly, France called to be the arbitor of Europe by the compactness and unity of its concentrated population, the valour of its soldiers, and the recent glory of the most brilliant period in its military history.

Who, then, is to take the initiative in this great work? Who but the country that marches in the van of the revolution?

The idea of a European confederation—projected by the chief of the French Empire, and which would spread security and happiness throughout the world—is it not better than all these political combinations that daily torment and agitate this poor people?

The thought of the atrocious destruction which would be occasioned by a single combat between the great Western Powers ought to fill with terror any one who should even imagine it, and probably there will never be a coward so audacious as to take upon himself the frightful responsibility of it.

The rivalry that has existed between France and England from the 14th century to our time still exists, but at the present day with infinitely less intensity, and we state this for the glory of human progress; so that a transaction between the two greatest nations of Europe, a transaction having for its object the weal of humanity, can no longer be placed among the dreams and Utopian schemes of sanguine men.

Therefore, the basis of a European confederation is naturally traced out by France and England. Let France and England frankly and loyally join hands, and Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, and Roumelia will come of their own accord, instinctively I may say, to range themselves around them.

In short, all the divided and oppressed nationalities, the Sclavonic, Celtic, Germanic, Scandinavian races—including gigantic Russia—would not choose to remain apart from this political regeneration, to which they are called by the genius of the age.

I know very well that an objection may naturally be raised—What is to be done with these innumerable multitudes of men now employed in the armies and navies? The reply is easy. Whilst dismissing these multitudes, we should be getting rid at the same time of aggravating and noxious institutions, and the minds of the sovereigns, ceasing to be occupied with dreams of ambition, conquest, war, and destruction, would turn to the creation of useful institutions, and would descend from the study of generalities to that of the interests of families, and even of individuals.

Besides, by the growth of industry and the security of trade, the mercantile navies would instantly absorb all the active part of military navies; and the inexhaustible quantity of works created by peace, association, and security would engross all this armed population, even were it double its present numbers.

War being no longer possible, armies would become useless. But that which would not be useless is—to maintain the people in its warlike and generous habits by means of national militias, which would always be ready to suppress disorders, and any ambition attempting to violate the European compact.

I ardently desire my words to come to the knowledge of those to whom God has confided this holy mission of doing good, and they will certainly do it, preferring to false ephemeral grandeur true greatness, based on the love and gratitude of the nations.

G. GARIBALDI.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

The following is the substance of a letter, dated Berlin, Oct. 18:—

It is certainly very natural that political circles here continue to occupy themselves with what is likely to have been agreed upon in the conferences at Coblentz between the Foreign Ministers of Prussia and England. Contrary to what the dispatch of the 31st August, addressed to Sir James Hudson at Turin, had led us to believe, Lord John Russell, by persisting in his policy of annexation, even of Venetia, in favour of Piedmont, has not shown himself, in his conversations with M. de Schleinitz, more favourable than before to Austria. There may, however, come a time in which England, more alive than she is at present to her own true interests, will deeply regret having so greatly contributed to weaken the power of Austria. It may be too late then to try to repair her political faults, from which a great neighbouring nation will not have failed to derive every possible advantage.

It appears also beyond a doubt that Lord John Russell took infinite pains while at Coblentz to induce M. de Schleinitz not to enter into any engagement at Warsaw to guarantee the possession of Venetia to Austria. The noble lord made use of every argument he could think of to convince M. de Schleinitz of all the evils that Prussia—and by consequence the whole Germanic Confederation—would undoubtedly bring down upon herself by giving such a guarantee, as it must, should the occasion arise, be supported by the forces of the Germanic Confederation.

It results from this that the dispatch of the 31 st August was in reality nothing more than a diplomatic feint, and that Lord John Russell, in urging the Piedmontese Government, and, of course, Garibaldi, not to undertake anything against the Austrian possessions of Venetia, Dalmatia, and who can say what other circumjacent countries, wished, before giving the *mot d'ordre*, to gain time, in order to be able to induce Prussia not to give such guarantee, and to observe non-intervention in the very probable case that Austria, trebly attacked at the same time by revolution, by the volunteer battalions of Garibaldi, and by the whole Piedmontese army, shall claim succour from Prussia and the Germanic Confederation.

You will doubtless comprehend with me all the consequences that such a diplomatic manœuvre, which I abstain from qualifying as it merits, may exercise on the development of events in Italy. It is certain, however, that if Lord John Russell has succeeded in inducing Prussia not to guarantee her Italian possessions to Austria, this guarantee must depend, in order to render it effectual, on what will be decided upon at the approaching interview of the Sovereigns at Warsaw.

Subjoined is the article from the *Prussian Gazette*, of which the most salient points have been already given by telegraph:—

"The personal relations which so closely unite the Royal families of Prussia and England have led within the last few days, to an interview of Queen Victoria with the Prince Regent of Prussia on the banks of the Rhine. This meeting, devoted in the first place to the happiness of a family life, could not fail, in the present state of Europe, to acquire a more extended signification. It is not only by the happy bond which connects the two dynasties that the states of Prussia and England find themselves brought together. A number of relations calculated to unite nations, similar interests, and an analogous political position, invite these two countries to go on in accord. The cordial relations which have always subsisted between these two Powers, and which will continue so long as they shall not misunderstand their true interests, can only take stronger root in the serious exchange of ideas which has taken place at Coblentz between the statesmen who direct the affairs of the two countries, and can only gain in safety and extension. The more complicated are the affairs of some European states at the present moment the more satisfaction is there in being able to state that the accord in the views and conceptions of the two Powers on the great and important points which preoccupy public opinion to the highest degree. As to the question of knowing to what point the particular position and the special mission which, in spite of all analogy of interests, remain peculiar to each independent Power, by no means hinder a community in detail of views or of execution between Prussia and England, it would be an idle undertaking to enter into any discussion. It suffices to know that, on all essential points of view and on the object to which they ought to tend, a happy accord has manifested itself. Whilst the approaching interview of the Prince Regent with the sovereigns of Austria and of Russia proves the persistence and good understanding of Prussia with her powerful neighbours, the result of the conferences of Coblentz show, even without any other developments, that Prussia knows how to recognise and cultivate the interests of the first order which unite her to England."

THE DOBRUDSCHA.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Constantinople, October 10.:—

"Since my last I have been up to Varna, and thence through the Dobrudscha to Kustenjie, where I assisted at the inauguration of the Danube and Black Sea Railway, the pioneer of railways in Turkey—it cannot say in the Sultan's dominions, because of the existence of that line in Egypt. I was much pleased with the Dobrudscha, an almost uninhabited and uncultivated tract of the richest corn-growing land, reminding me much of the savannahs of South America in the dry season. A glance at the map will at once show you the advantages of a line uniting the Danube with the Black Sea. The line runs from Kustenjie to Tchernavoda, and is about forty-five miles long. Kustenjie, the Tomi of the Byzantine Emperors called Constantina, is rich in antiquities and its ancient associations; it is from this point where commences the famous wall of Trajan (which, by the way, the railway cuts through in several places). It is a double wall of earthwork; the inner one, however, appears to have been capped with a stone rampart, from the appearance of the regular line of blocks of stone about two feet square. The wall from end to end is in a good state, from the sea at Kustenjie to where it abuts upon the Kaarsu Lakes (which have been drained dry by the railway works) the slopes are still clear and defined, and at intervals of about 300 yards are gaps of 15 to 20 feet wide. At Kustenjie there are abundance of Roman ruins; and from coins, inscriptions, &c., which have been disinterred by the railway works, there can now be no question whatever that it is the site of the ancient Tomos, the place of Ovid's banishment; a question which has, I believe, been one of doubt among antiquarians. The Dobrudscha pleased me much; it contains about 5,000 miles of the richest soil in Europe; the country is gently undulating, and the valleys are very rich and beautiful, watered by springs in abundance. The subsoil is chiefly chalk; the topsoil is of great depth, and covered with the richest herbage, and the herds of cattle are almost incredible. The country along the line of railway is in course of colonisation by the Tartars of the Crimea; there will be less than 100,000 of them located in the villages along the whole line of route. They appear to be a highly intelligent, active, industrious, and peaceable race, to make excellent colonists, and, I doubt not, in the course of a few years, will form a formidable barrier to Russian invasion. Their hatred to the Russian appears almost diabolical. They are commencing farming on a large scale, planting vineyards, fruit trees, vegetables, and, in ten years' time, I understand they will be ready to see the Dobrudscha become a corn-growing province of great importance. Their chief town is Medjidah, halfway between the coast and the Danube, and the day following that I left was fixed for their first fair. The town of Medjidah contains 25,000 inhabitants, a spot where not a soul existed three years ago. From the nature of the soil, madder would be a profitable thing to grow, and the Tartars, who appear to be a very shrewd race, will, I think, not be backward in cultivating it.

THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The equilibrium of the naval strength of France and England is made the subject of discussion in an article in the October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by M. Louis Reybaud (de l'Institut). The data are taken from our own military and naval statistics, and from French official sources. M. Reybaud deplores the rivalry which actually exists between the two nations on either side of the Channel, and regards the question as a financial as well as a naval one. The longest purse will finally obtain the superiority. Is France justified in keeping up a fleet equal to that of England? The situation of the two empires, very justly observes M. Reybaud, is not the same. Whilst England has but one issue, and runs risk only on the sea-side, France has to act and guard by land as well as by sea. Betrayed by the sea, England is, if not lost, at least disarmed. The Continental fortune of France survives disasters suffered at sea. French arms may have one theatre less without losing anything of their prestige. As regards England, her navy is her chief concern, whilst with France it is an accessory. "We do not wish," as M. Reybaud says, in "to overlook the serious motives which allow a belief in the duration of a good understanding between England and France; but, nevertheless, the symptoms which show themselves on either side of the Channel denote that the long period of *entente* is about to be replaced by one not exactly of hostility, but of coolness. Comradeship on the battle-field has not done away with the prejudices of race."

WHIPPED TO DEATH.—Frederick Amthor, a highly respectable man, a German by birth, was recently driven out of Texas on the most frivolous pretences. In a letter to the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, after narrating the events accompanying his own expulsion, he thus denounces the abominable murder of an inoffensive citizen of Illinois, of which he was a witness:—"A young man from Illinois, named Evans, came to Henderson, and while there was incautious enough to say that he thought Free States were preferable to Slave States, and that he thought slavery was wrong. These statements, as far as I heard them, he made in the mildest manner, and that only when pressed into the subject by the young men about town. I am satisfied that he never said or thought of saying anything except when conversation on the subject was forced upon him. I had but a slight acquaintance with the young man, but I told him that he ought not to allow himself to be dragged into talking on the topic. But he was not careful. In December last this young man was taken out by a mob, without a trial of any kind, and whipped to death. The *Henderson New Era*, a paper published in Henderson, justified the infamous murder on the ground that Evans was a common thief, an abolitionist, &c. I was shown the whip which I was informed had been the instrument of his death. It was covered with blood. I also saw what I was informed was the dead body of Evans, about three quarters of a mile from town. It was so decayed and swollen that I did not recognise it. The hogs and buzzards were eating it. It had never been buried."—*New York Paper.*

ROMISH "SISTERS OF MERCY" IN EDINBURGH.—A large house is building in one of the new streets at Lauriston, for a number of Romish Sisters of Mercy, at a cost of about £5,000.

NEW TEXTS FOR EVENTUAL SPECULATIONS.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

Austria, setting her house in order in Hungary, publishing purely defensive intentions on the side of Italy, and standing strenuously to her guns in Venetia—Prussia expressing her "disapprobation" by the pen of M. de Schleinitz to M. de Saint Simon, of the doctrine and practice of the Piedmontese Government in Southern Italy—and France, as represented by M. Rouher, animadverting on the perversion of "the most respectable principles" into weapons of perfidious attack on the Government, and enforcing the animadversion by the suppression of the *Gazette de Lyon*, for propping up the Pope in its columns at the expense of the Emperor—while France, as represented by the *Constitutionel*, is asseverating that the *bona fide* object in multiplying forces and positions on the Roman territory is to defend the temporal power of the Pope, which is most endangered by his indiscreet friends—these are the latest texts for fresh speculations on the course of events in Europe.

As regards the first of them, it is obvious to remark that State necessity now in Austria is bringing about precisely the reversal of the whole policy which State necessity (real or supposed) dictated in the Austrian counter-revolution of 1849. There is a tenacity of life about Austria which is content, from time to time, to take Protean forms; and a tenacity of purpose (so far as that purpose is to retain or recover possession of whatever territorial dominion she holds or held) which cannot be denied to have their claims to respect, as respect goes politically. *Cette vieille maison d'Autriche* is continually being condemned to death, and continually complained of for never dying. It may be inferred that it has some reason, best known to itself, for remaining alive; and if it can make that reason good in the eyes of the chequered races commanded by it, *sans halit spectrum*—alive it will remain, maugre hostile Liberals, or Autocrats. In particular, if it can reconcile its central sovereignty with enlarged provincial franchises—if it can replace Hungary in possession of her inherited rights, native laws and language—if by completing the abolition of aristocratical and fiscal privilege, it can rally on its side the industrial and popular interests throughout its empire—it will have established its sufficient right and reason to live, by showing its capability to do so. That is the point on which the Austrian Government, its subjects, and the new charter it now holds out to them, have to sustain their trial. There will be required a largely exercised and widely pervading reciprocal spirit of concession and forbearance, to lead the Government to grant all that will be required to realise its programme, and the subjects to receive all it may grant as a foundation for the progressive structure of a complete constitutional system, without expecting such a system to come to immediate full operation. For example, the Reichsrath is rightly stated in the *Times'* Vienna correspondence, as "likely eventually to become a political body of the very highest importance."

It will, however, as heretofore, be only a consultative body, but it will be allowed to exercise a direct control over the finances. That is the first, and sufficient foundation, it honestly conceded, and wisely built upon, for whatever ultimate structure of public liberties is deliberately desired. The danger is when Governments do not perceive or recognise all that is virtually implied or involved in their first concessions; and when subjects do not perceive or recognise the conditions of time, and of gradual growth, as those of stability for all human institutions. It is observed in the Vienna correspondence above-cited that "the bases of the provincial statutes, which are almost sure to be received with a very ill grace, will be equality between the different nationalities and equal political rights. The inhabitants of the German provinces and of Gallicia, who have hitherto been his Majesty's most loyal subjects, are likely to become very difficult to manage, as they consider themselves entitled to exactly the same rights and privileges as the Hungarians."

The Liberal Prussian press, as represented by the *Cologne Gazette*, refuses to consider the note of Baron Von Schleinitz as the result of an understanding with Lord John Russell at Coblentz, with regard to the manner in which the Italian question should be regarded. Our Rhenish-Prussian contemporary observes on this head that the English Government had not thought proper to address any similar remonstrance to that of Sardinia on the principles of the law of nations, and had neither removed its ambassador from Naples to Gaeta, nor notified its non-recognition of the Sardinian blockade. Letters from Berlin, cited by the *Journal des Debats* of to-day, while not contesting the probability that Baron Von Schleinitz and Lord John Russell came to some understanding with reference to Italian affairs, and agreed on the point that England and Prussia should alike abstain from military or diplomatic intervention in those affairs—point out that M. de Schleinitz' censure of the conduct of the Piedmontese Government is expressed with the moderation and courtesy usually observed in diplomatic relations, and in a manner that it may be inferred from the fact that the Prussian note was despatched on the eve of the day fixed for the Warsaw meeting—that Prussia was resolved to go no farther than the expression of "disapprobation" conveyed in that note. In point of fact, the Prussian Foreign Minister is perfectly right in stating that the doctrine laid down in Count Cavour's memorandum is a doctrine formally in opposition to the law of nations, as recognised between independent States. But the Sardinian Minister rejoined, he would probably urge that the relations between the populations of Italy and their Governments, and between Piedmont and either, must be considered as forming an exception to the rules governing ordinary international transactions; and that the late events were a natural and inevitable reaction from the regimen of intervention in the opposite sense between subjects and Governments which had been carried on by Austria ever since 1815, with the connivance, or at the instance, of those Powers, who now complain of intervention from the side of Piedmont.

POLITICAL REACTIONS.

There is, in fact, a remarkable uniformity in the recurrence of political reactions, in this country at least, which would have enabled us to predict a reaction somewhere about this period, as astronomers predict a comet. During the last hundred and seventy years the division of political power between the two great parties in the State has been singularly equal in point of time, and presents a remarkable coincidence in the circumstances by which it was attended. The supremacy of the Whigs from the Revolution to the reign of George III. lasted exactly the same number of years as the supremacy of the Tories from the accession of George III., to the Reform Bill of 1832. As the former were maintained in power to preserve the Protestant succession and Parliamentary Government, so the latter were maintained in power to resist the march of revolution and preserve the inviolability of the English soil. The work of the Whigs was finally accomplished in 1745, or fifteen years before their overthrow became certain. The work of the Tories may be said in the same way to have terminated in 1815, which they survived for just about the same length of time as the Whigs survived the battle of Culloden. We see that in each case neither a powerfully organised system nor a preponderance of wealth and rank was able to maintain in power a party which had done its work. We perceive how accurately the people of this country knew when that result had been attained, and that they were not long to be deceived by phrases which had lost their significance, and pretensions which no longer were justified. The instinctive good sense of the English people soon found out that the preservation of their liberties no longer depended on the exclusive supremacy of the Whigs or the sanctity of their hearths and altars on the maintenance of rotten boroughs, and in each case a political reaction ensued. When the dread of Popery and arbitrary power was removed, the sentiments of the English people reverted to their natural loyalty and their old monarchial government. When sixty years later their horror of democratic innovations and of foreign aggression had begun to subside, they again showed their practical good sense by addressing themselves to the removal of abuses. This spirit of improvement, this liberalism in its largest sense, has now been predominant in our councils for thirty years. Abuse after abuse has been removed; our institutions have been pared to the quick; and the demeanour of the public as well as the proceedings of Parliament, during the last few years, show pretty clearly that the nation has nearly had enough of it. But, in addition to this—in addition to these natural and domestic causes which would lead people to crave for repose—the same external perils have once more darkened our horizon which arrested the hand of Pitt in the midst of his reforms, and drove the chief ornament of the Whigs into the ranks of their opponents. Thus both at home and abroad have we all the old causes of English reaction at work—a people at home satiated with Whiggery, and all that Whiggery can offer as a distinctive creed; and a condition of affairs abroad which compels us to fix too much of our attention upon foreign policy to allow of our conducting domestic reforms with adequate care and caution.

Under these circumstances it is madness for men who are agreed on principles to quarrel about party names. If by Liberal principles be meant those principles which were uppermost in 1832, we most distinctly assert that the period of their supremacy has for the present terminated. How long a time may elapse before they once more re-appear in the ascendant depends on a variety of circumstances—on the progress of the new European revolution, on the conduct of English Radicals, and on the ability of English Conservatives. But they are for the present in abeyance. A Conservative spirit is alive in every corner of the kingdom. We do not care the least whether this be called Conservative reaction, or "manly and practical" Liberalism. People may dislike the word, but they cannot deny the fact; and the last ten years of our annals will hereafter be ranked by political students with the last decade of the reign of George II., and the last decade of the unreformed Parliament.

The very anger and irritability of tone with which the possibility of a Conservative reaction is denied in certain circles is the best proof of its existence. Official Liberals are naturally and justifiably afraid that, when it is found out that their vocation is gone, they themselves will have to follow. But this is not necessarily the case. As the old stationary Toryism of the pre-Reform era has been liberalised for practical purposes, so may the ultra liberalism of latter times be recast in a Conservative mould. There are many very able statesmen who at present move uneasily beneath the Liberal standard whose services we should be sorry to dispense with under a Conservative Government. But a great deal of the jealousy and suspicion which divides the two parties, whether in or out of Parliament, arises from the unhappy invention by the late Sir Robert Peel of a Conservative as distinct from a Tory party. A policy of mere resistance very soon degenerates into a policy of pure obstruction. And obstructiveness has never been one of the essential characteristics of genuine Toryism. That there is no reaction towards the theories of an Eldon or a Wetherel may be true enough. That was a spurious form of Toryism. But there certainly is a reaction towards that particular political creed which holds that it is for the Crown and the aristocracy to rule, and not for the numerical majority. Some new word may be wanted to express exactly what it is towards which public opinion is now gravitating. Perhaps, then, our quondam opponents will accept the neutral phrase of "Constitutional reaction."—*The Press.*

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN INDIA.

What India wants at the present moment is not a successor to Mr. Wilson, but a social reformer. The income-tax is quite safe; all we now have to do is to pay it, and, before we can accomplish this difficult task and borrow the money for either on his bare flat. He can order a reform to be considered, drive it through official formula's in a few hours, and then order a reluctant council to pass any laws essential to his plan. In short, if he pleases he is an autocrat of the Frederick the Second stamp, and can initiate as well as sanction anything, from a conquest to a footpath in a cantonment. Usually he reviews, but the new administration of the Punjaub, the revenue measures of 1858, the campaign of the same year, the whole series of recent annexations, and the annihilation of the rights of property in Oude are instances of the personal autocracy of the Governor-General. We propose, in the next number, to examine the character of the peer who now wields this tremendous authority.—*Indian Mail.*

INDIAN INCOME-TAX.

PROCLAMATION.

For the information of her Majesty's native subjects of the North Western Provinces.

1. Hitherto the revenue of the Government has for the most part been derived from land.

2. Persons engaged in trade, and other professions and employments yielding them an income, though they have enjoyed the protection of the Government, have not hitherto contributed to its necessities.

3. The disturbances which occurred two years ago will not have passed away from the recollection of H.M.'s native subjects in these provinces.

4. Loyal and disloyal alike suffered—the former from the conduct of the disaffected, the latter from the penalties which their own acts brought upon them.

5. In suppressing these disturbances and restoring tranquillity, enormous expenditure fell upon the Government and debt was incurred.

6. The receipts of the Government now fall far short of its expenditure, and the two must be equalised.

7. The Government, therefore, is compelled to call upon all H.M.'s subjects to contribute, according to their means, to the necessities of the times.

8. A tax accordingly will be levied upon persons of all classes, excepting those whose profits or income do not exceed Rs. 200 in the year, from whatever source derived.

9. Every person having an income, or profits, amounting to Rs. 200 a year, and less than Rs. 500, from whatever source such income or profits may be derived, will be required to contribute annually at the rate of Rs. 2 in every hundred rupees of such income or profits.

10. Those having an income, or profits, of Rs. 500 and upwards, from whatever source such income or profits may be derived, will be required to contribute annually at the rate of Rs. 3 in every hundred rupees of such income or profits for the use of the Government, and one rupee in every hundred rupees besides, for the construction of canals and roads, and other works useful to the people; in all, 4 rupees for every hundred rupees of income.

11. All the subjects of H.M. in the N.W. provinces will see that this tax is in itself